THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 33. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

STATE OF EUROPE.

END OF THE WAR—DAWNING OF PEACE.

What Austria Loses and Prussia Gains—Efforts of the Italians to Secure Unity—Details of the Affair Off Lissa—Recent Battles in Bavaria—Proclamation of Franz Joseph, Etc.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TRUCE.

ienna (July 25) Correspondence London Times.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of this date confirms th ews which was contained in the French *Moniteur* f yesterday, relative to the conclusion of a truce:—

"A five days' truce has been concluded between e Prussian and Austrian troops. The truce began noon on Sunday, the 22d instant. The Feld ugmeister Count Degenfeld, Count Carolyi, wh as formerly Minister in Berlin, and Baron Bren er, the Minister (Austrian) in Darmstadt, have one to the Prussian headquarters.

"The Austrians, having been obliged to make enor ous sacrifices in order that the honor and dignity f the State may be worthily upheld, are highly in ignant that a piece of news which so nearly con erns them should have been kept from their know edge for a period of twenty-four hours Three days o the principal Ministers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, aden, and Hesse-Darmstadt held a conference, at hich it was resolved to come to an understanding with Prussia as soon as possible. Baron von er Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister-President, ame here on Saturday in order to take part the negotiations for peace, and it is said that he reatly wished to accompany Counts Degenfeld d Carolyi to the Prussian headquarters. At unich M. von der Pfordten is suspected of having ayed a double game, and here it is not forgotten at at the time the Gastein Convention was signed e had a private interview with Count Bismark, ith whom he was supposed to have come to a satis ctory understanding. For a time there was some lk of Count Blome's going with Count Carolyi to e Prussian headquarters, but eventually the idea as relinquished, and Baron Brenner sent in his ead. M. de Blome, who drew up the Gastein onvention, does not enjoy the confidence of the ustrian public, and it is somewhat doubtful hether he is a *persona grata* with the King of f Prussia and his all powerful minister. In the iplomatic world it is confidently expected that e preliminaries of peace will soon be greed on, as Austria will consent to withdraw rom the Germanic Confederation and to cede the Elbe Duchies to Prussia 'Possibly,' says a well nformed person of my acquaintance, 'she may gree to pay a part of the expenses incurred by russia during the war, though she will not fail to ring into the account, as a set-off against her laims, the enormous contributions which the Prus ian commanders have levied on Bohemia, Austrian ilesia, and Moravia. The settlement of the Saxon nd Hanoverian questions will be a difficult task for e diplomatists, as the Emperor of Austria con iders himself bound in honor steadfastly to uphold e sovereign rights and privileges of his faithful llies the Kings of Saxony and Hanover. The latter ows that he will emigrate to England rather than nsent to be the vassal of the King of Prussia, and is the very man to keep his word.

"Yesterday a Grand Council, at which the Em ror presided, was held at Court. The persons esent were, the King of Saxony, the King of anover, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the rince of Wurtemberg, the Crown Princes of Sax- [illegible] the Austrian Ministers Mensdorff, [illegible] rank (War); the Saxon Ministers [illegible] nhorst; the Hanoverian Minister [illegible] Bavarian Minister Von der Pfordten; Count Blome. It need hardly be said that the ublic is still in ignorance of what passed

"At an early hour this morning the following offi ial telegram was posted in the city and in the uburbs:—

VIENNA, July 22, 6 o'clock, Evening.—The brigade nder the command of Colonel Mondel, which was einforced by the 14th Regiment of the line and seve al squadrons and batteries belonging to the 2d Corps 'Armee, to-day victoriously repulsed the attack, hich the enemy, who was superior in force, made n Blumenau, which is northwest of Presburg.

The presses for making bank-notes have been re oved from this city to Buda. The telegraphic com unication between Vienna and Pesth has been in errupted on the left bank of the Danube for the last ve days, and the telegraph on the right bank of the iver is only used for State purposes. The in abitants of the country districts in Hungary dis lay not the least inclination to serve the State as olunteers.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION OF BELIEF IN PEACE.

orrespondence of the London News.

BERLIN, July 27.—The *Zullersche Correspondent* f to-day says:—Peace will probably be concluded ery shortly. The future position of those Prince who have been forced by recent events to quit their ominions must be reserved for special arrangement between them and the King of Prussia, and or the approval of a German Parliament, as the ountries occupied by the Prussians cannot all be reated alike. The mediatory efforts of the Grand Duke of Baden, in relation to Southern Germany will probably meet with a speedy and favorable esult."

The following royal order has been promulgated ere to-day:—

Whereas, I am desirous of opening the Diet in person, and shall possibly be able to do so next week, I hereby postpone the opening which had been fixed for the 30th instant, reserving to myself o determine the precise date on which the Chambers shall meet WILHELM.

Nikolsburg, July 27.

An address of the inhabitants of Norden, East Friedland, to the King of Prussia, has arrived here or transmission to his Majesty. The address expresses the wish for the union of the whole of Hanover with Prussia.

ITALY AND THE ARMISTICE.

From the Official Gazette, Florence, July 24.

The proposals of the Emperor Napoleon to the Governments of Austria and Prussia have been accepted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as the basis of an armistice. Prussia communicated to the Italian Government her acceptance of the proposals, this acceptance having been given upon condition of their receiving Italy's assent, in accordance with the mutual engagements entered into by Prussia and Italy.

In consequence of this communication, Italy has declared her readiness to consent to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, on condition of reciprocal conduct on the part of Austria. During this period the negotiations will be continued, in order that an armistice may be concluded in which the conditions may be accepted as the preliminaries of an honorable peace.

THE EXCLUSION OF AUSTRIA FROM GERMANY.

From the Ost Deutsche Post (Vienna).

The removal of Austria from Germany is worse than the loss of Lombardy and Venetia. These two provinces were merely the advanced posts of the empire. Austria could exist without them—perhaps be stronger without them. But the union with Germany is the thread to which the existence of Austria is attached. Cut this thread, and there will remain indeed some provinces mechanically held together as long as the force of attraction which unites them subsists; but as to an Austria such as she has been known in history, it will exist no longer.

By excluding the Austrian Empire from Germany, whose crown was worn for six centuries by the Hapsburgs, history is reversed. We say it without disguise—such a peace may be imposed on us, but it is unendurable. The moment the treaty of peace is signed our sole thought will be to recommence the war, and to make the necessary preparations.

MOVEMENT OF THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE—VAN BORCKE IN THE FIELD.

Duernkruth (July 19) Correspondence London Times.

It is quite evident from the movements of the Prussian troops that some great operation is meditated, and it is but natural to suppose that the present combinations are being made with the design of striking a heavy blow against the capital of the Austrian Empire. Probably before this letter reaches you, the telegraph will have already informed you what that blow has been, and whether it has been successfully delivered.

The Prussian cavalry is being collected together, and when united will form an enormous number of sabres, of which it is expected some use will be made within the next few days, for from Ganserndorf to the Danube stretches the wide flat plain of the Marchfield, on which the Austrian cavalry may have a fair field for action, and where it may strive to regain the world-wide reputation which has been so rudely shaken by the charges of the Prussian squadrons in the earlier part of the war.

But if the Austrian horse seek to overthrow the cavalry of this army they must be prepared to meet the latter in a series of desperate combats, for the confidence of the Prussian horsemen in their own superiority runs strong, and Prussia at the present moment rejoices in some cavalry officers of high repute, among whose names stand conspicuous those of the Prince Frederick Charles himself, of his uncle Prince Albrecht, who at present commands the cavalry corps of the First Army, of the Chief of the Staff of the cavalry corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Von Witzendorff, and of Von Borcke, who was the Chief of the Staff of the celebrated Confederate cavalry of General Stuart during the late war in America.

This last officer, although still suffering painfully from a wound received in the action before Gettysburg, volunteered his services to his own country as soon as the present war broke out, and is now attached to the staff of Prince Frederick Charles. The Austrians have, in retreating, destroyed the bridges across the March, in order to prevent communication between the Prussian columns which might advance on either bank of the stream.

That of Anger has been burned and a few charred piles peeping above the water are all that show where the bridge stood; but the Prussian engineers have already replaced it by another bridge, made out of such materials as came readily to hand, and have thrown another, supported upon tresties, at this place, so that by these means infantry and artillery can cross from one side of the river to the other, and many fords have been found of which the cavalry can make use.

DEFEAT OF THE BAVARIANS (OFFICIAL).

MUNICH, July 26—Evening.—An engagement has taken place with the Prussians near Wurzburg, which resulted unfavorably for the Bavarians, who suffered serious losses, especially in officers.

The Bavarian headquarters are to-day at Rottendorff.

ASCHAFFENBURG, July 27.—On the 25th inst. an engagement took place near Gerschem, between the Goben Division and the 8th Federal Army Corps, in which the Prussians were victorious.

The Beyer Division was also victorious over the Bavarians near Helmstadt.

The Beyer and Flies Division repulsed the Bavarians near Rossbrunn.

The Prussian army is three-quarters of a mile west of Wurzburg.

WURZBURG, July 27.—Yesterday and to-day conflicts took place between the Prussians and Bavarians at Dettingen and Helmstadt, on the road to Wurzburg, and other encounters at Rossbrunn and Waldbuttelbaum, between the rivers Tauber and Kain. The Bavarians sustained heavy losses. The Bavarian headquarters are now at Rottendorf, a quarter of a mile south of Wurzburg.

BOHEMIA AND BAVARIA TO BE HELD BY PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the preliminaries of peace provide that Bohemia and Bavaria are to remain in the occupation of Prussia.

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING THROUGH BADEN.

The vanguard of the Prussian forces, under General Manteuffel, was in Baden territory on the 26th ult., and had advanced southward, after a successful engagement with the Baden and Wurtemburg troops, near Beschoffheim and Werbach.

The whole Army of the Main continued to advance in a southerly direction.

PRUSSIA CONTINUES TO ENLARGE HER ARMIES.

Berlin (July 26) Correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.

Considerable reinforcements have been recently sent to Bohemia to make up for the troops detached to watch Olmutz and Koniggratz. While the people believe in a speedy restoration of peace, the Government are preparing against the contingency of prolonged war.

The conscription of 60,000 men is scarcely over, and the embodiment of the second ban of the Landwehr, consisting of 120,000 men, not yet concluded, when a second enlistment is reported to be contemplated for the beginning of August. Still I do not perceive that the lower classes, chiefly suffering from those continuous drafts, are disposed to grumble; nor does the mercantile community, whose sacrifices have been enormous, grudge the Crown any amount of men or money, now that there is a chance of consolidating the various sections of the nation, and bringing on a better future for Fatherland.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE OHIO RIVER.

List of the Killed and Wounded by the Blowing up of the Steamboat "General Lytle."

A Cincinnati paper of the 7th instant has the following despatch, dated Madison, Indiana, August 6:—

The steamer *General Lytle* blew up this afternoon at Bethlehem, Indiana. The passengers say she had been racing with the *St. Charles* all the way from Louisville. When the accident occurred they were close together. From fifteen to twenty lives were lost. Most of the crew are saved. Captain Godman had just laid down when the explosion took place, and was instantly killed. The boat is a total wreck. The officers of the *St. Charles* rendered every assistance to the sufferers possible, and brought the killed and wounded to this place, where they are being cared for by the citizens. Captain Godman's remains were taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Colonel S. B. Seving. The officers of the *St. Charles* exonerate the captain of the *Lytle* from all blame, and deny the charge that the boats were racing. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire city. The following is a list of her passengers and crew, with the exception of the deck hands:—

Passengers from Louisville to Cincinnati—Heymiller, safe; Elster, badly scalded; Elston, safe; Burns, safe; Bodman, safe; Starns, safe; Levy, safe; Fielding, safe; Howard, safe; Gallagher, safe; Thomas, badly scalded; Brown, safe; Hall, badly scalded; Gloelard, safe; Ellerson, safe; Snyder and boy, missing; Peak, missing; Gault, safe; Boyan, safe; Hustin, safe; Finley, safe; Miss Leboc, safe; Miss Dubois, safe; Emerson and wife, safe; Mrs. Barclay, safe; Mrs. Corvilly, safe; Mrs. Meyer, safe; Mrs. Livy, safe; Chase, wife, and child, safe; Miss Beadley, safe; J. T. Bell and wife, safe; Mrs. Small, safe; Amanda Care, safe; Ralston, missing; Mrs. Bradley, safe; Mrs. Hathaway, safe; Miss Bodly, safe; Miss Hustin, safe; J. W. Dency and wife, safe; Susan Bulin, safe; — Goss and wife, safe; — Geager and three children, safe; — Owens and wife, safe. Passengers for Carrolton, Ky.—Mrs. Brisley, safe; M. Briggs, safe. Madison passengers—Mrs. Buhan, safe; Mrs. Coulter, safe; Mr. Sheets, safe; — Steel, safe; the Rev. Dr. Crowe, slightly scalded; Mr. Griffith, slightly scalded; Rosenberger, missing; Boundarant, safe; Cross, safe; Muller and wife, safe; Geisel, safe.

List of Crew—Captain H. Godman, killed; C. Mains, first clerk, badly scalded; C. Creiger, second clerk, safe; D. Defour, pilot, safe; C. Brashears, pilot, badly cut; Joe Meekin, pilot, safe; Mr. W. Miller, first engineer, badly scalded; H. Edwards, second engineer, badly scalded; J. Caine, striker, safe; C. Miller, striker, missing; C. Gayler, carpenter, safe; C. Reise, mate, badly scalded; J. Wheeler, second mate, safe; M. Morgan, steward, safe; J. Molomaker, cook, missing; D. Allen, second cook, safe; N. Hechebrath, barkeeper, badly scalded; the other barkeeper is all right; J. Derurton, first pantryman, safe; two porters safe; three barbers safe; cabin crew all safe; Benjamin Smith, cabin boy, missing; chambermaids safe; J. Harrison, mail agent, safe.

ADMIRAL TUCKER.—Admiral John R. Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy, left Callao, with his Flag-Lieutenant, W. R. Butt, on the 14th of July, to take command of the allied fleet, which was at Valparaiso. From correspondence received from Lima to the 14th July, the Dictator of Peru, Senor Prado, is spoken of as a man of about thirty-five years of age, who was formerly a colonel in the army, and is firm and patriotic. May victory perch upon his banners, and prize money burst out the bottoms of his pockets. So mote it be, Amen.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS.

A Little Trouble in the Camp—John A. Logan Nominated for Congress at Large—A Full State Ticket Selected, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, August 8.—The Republican Convention of the State for Illinois was held here to-day. About six hundred delegates were present, many of whom were here yesterday, and have been actively caucusing since they arrived.

The great difficulty in the way of the Convention was the refusal of General John A. Logan to accept the nomination for Congressman at large, it being understood as his desire to endeavor to obtain the United States Senatorship in place of Hon. Lyman Trumbull. Such pressure was, however, brought to bear on him that he consented to accept the nomination tendered him, on the ground that his name would add more than that of the Hon. S. M. Moulton, the present incumbent, to the strength of the ticket.

Mr. J. C. Conkling called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock.

Hon. James Densmore, of Whiteside county, was appointed temporary Chairman; James P. Root, Secretary; and Colonel George H. Harlow, Assistant Secretary.

Committees were appointed of one delegate from each Congressional district on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions, and selection of State Central Committee.

This Convention was called upon a basis of representation of the actual Republican vote in the several counties, instead of, as heretofore, on the basis of the entire vote of the counties, and the propriety of this new system was brought up for consideration by a resolution of Adjutant-General Haynie. Pending the decision of this question, however, the Convention took a recess until two o'clock.

After the recess, on the reconvening of the Convention, the permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, General G. B. Raum; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. L. Beveridge, General A. C. Fuller, J. H. Adams, Major A. Sympson, General J. H. Elliott, Colonel H. Logan, General G. M. Mitchell, Dr. Noble, General C. P. Lippincott, C. P. Heaton, General E. Ketchell, Colonel J. C. Dietrich, and Captain J. N. Phillips; Secretaries, J. P. Root, Colonel G. H. Harlow, D. Hertle, J. N. McCord, and J. K. Edsel.

Entering at once into the business of nominations, General John A. Logan was nominated by acclamation for Congressman at large amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. Newman Bateman was also nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the unanimous acclamation of the Convention.

In the middle of the first ballot for a nominee for State Treasurer, although there were four good and popular names before the Convention, a motion nominating General G. W. Smith, of Chicago, by acclamation, was received and passed with loud applause.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by a silent standing vote of the Convention:—

Whereas, Since the assembling of the last Illinois State Convention, the favorite son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, then President, has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, the nation left to mourn the loss of its Chief Magistrate and the foremost man in the cause of freedom and the Union; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention, standing in the immediate neighborhood of the great martyr's bones, reverently, in honor of the illustrious dead, the memory of whom lies enthroned among all the virtues which adorn a man, solemnly pledge anew our devotion to the great principles for which he was slain.

The following State Central Committee was appointed, as follows:—Members at large—A. C. Hessing, Dr. B. Brown, General J. N. Haine. District Members—N. Williams, T. C. Moore, James Densmore, D. Mack, Emery D. Hough, S. Waite, William McGallard, A. C. Babcock, J. L. Morrison, J. S. Martin, Thomas Quick, J. C. Sloo.

Addresses of great length and ability were delivered by General Logan and Senator Trumbull, and brief speeches by Hon. S. M. Moulton and General Hurlbut.

The Convention then adjourned.

Convention of the Illinois Grand Council of the Union League of America.

SPRINGFIELD, August 8.—The Illinois Grand Council of the Union League of America convened yesterday, and held two lengthy secret sessions. The organization has fallen into disuse since the last Presidential election, but it is now intended to regenerate it for use during the present campaign.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon all the leagues throughout the State to reorganize, and use their utmost endeavors in the cause of loyalty.

The Council elected the following grand officers:—Grand President, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Peoria; Grand Vice-President, Captain V. D. Nolen, Centralia; Grand Assistant Vice-President, J. N. Norton, Tamaroa; Grand Treasurer, S. H. Melvin, Springfield; Grand Marshal, Dr. James F. Simpson, Carrolton; Grand Sentinel, Thomas J. Crowder, Springfield; Grand Secretary, George H. Harlow, Springfield; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. N. Canda, Galesburg. Thomas Turner, former Grand Priest, having gone over to the Johnson party, his place was declared vacant, and Hon. E. C. Ingersoll elected in his stead.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 9.

Senator Cowan on Nominations.

A disagreement between the President and Senator Cowan is likely to arise. Cowan openly expresses his disapproval of the appointment of persons to office who have been rejected by the Senate. He says it will do no good, but embitter the feelings of Senators towards the President, and result in aggressive legislation regarding such cases, to prevent the appointees from holding their positions. Measures of this kind may be looked for early at the opening of the next session, as the Senate will wait for the President to send in the nominations for confirmation, which he may not do till nearly the close of the session, but the Senators will not wait for this procrastination, and active measures to oust them may be confidently expected.

The Superintendent of Public Printing.

This position seems to go begging. Although a very desirable one, under ordinary circumstances, yet at the present time the politicians or at least those who are eligible for it (as a practical printer is required to fill it), seem disposed to give it a wide berth. They fear that when Congress reassembles in December next, the present law will be altered so as to make the office of Public Printer an elective, one as formerly. Hence, the present incumbent, Mr. Defrees, continues to hold on, although he has frequently expressed a desire to be relieved as soon as possible. From present indications, it is not likely there will be any change during the recess.

The Cholera in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—The cholera in this city is on the increase, although the authorities are using proper preventives to retard its spreading. During the last eight days over seventy deaths have occurred, exciting much alarm among the citizens.

THIRD EDITION

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

ADDRESS OF GOV. WELLS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, August 8.—The following address has been issued by Governor Wells to the loyal people of Louisiana:—

The bloody tragedy enacted in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of July, 1866, in which more than three hundred citizens were killed or wounded, has, to the credit of humanity, created profound sympathy in the breast of every man through the length and breadth of the land.

The remote and immediate causes of this outrage demand a thorough investigation, and explanation, and as Chief Magistrate of the State, I feel a solemn duty resting on me to give a plain unvarnished statement of its origin and progress. In doing this it becomes necessary for me to commence in the year 1864, at the reorganization of the civil government in that portion of Louisiana which had been wrested from Rebel authority.

I regret in this connection to be obliged to speak of myself. It is not to gratify feelings of vanity that I do so, for I fully realize that I am but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the Union of these States. The political history of the country teaches us that under the policy of the late lamented President, all the loyal citizens of Louisiana in the parishes then within the Union lines were invited and authorized in the proclamation issued by the military commander of this Department, to hold an election on the 22d of February, 1864, for State officers.

The election was held, and then being a refugee from my parish in the Rebel lines, in consequence of my Union sentiments I was nominated by the Free State party, as it was called, and by the extreme radical party, of which Thomas J. Durant was the acknowledged leader, as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The first-named ticket, headed by Michael Hahn for Governor, was elected. Governor Hahn served until the 4th of March, 1865, when, by his resignation, I succeeded to the office of Governor. In the meantime, by virtue of military authority, an election of delegates to a State Convention, to amend and revise the Constitution of 1852, had taken place.

The Convention met, and framed a Constitution declaring slavery to be abolished, which Convention did not adjourn *sine die*, but subject to the call of the President for any cause. A Legislature had also been elected, and was in session at the time of the assumption of the duties of the office of Governor.

Shortly afterwards the collapse of the so called Confederate Government took place by the surrender of the forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The entire territory of the State was restored to the lawful authority of the United States. When this event took place, what was my conduct towards the population of the eighteen parishes reclaimed?

Although I had been persecuted and driven from home by the Rebel authorities, I suppressed all feeling of rancor, so natural to the human breast under such circumstances, and believing that a majority had been seduced from their allegiance to the old flag by the wiles of artful demagogues who brought on the Rebellion, I determined to try the effect of tenderness and conciliation in winning them back to their first love.

I addressed them a proclamation, congratulating them on their restoration to the protection of the government of law and order, and that, as far as I was concerned, I was willing to forget the past. I begged them to submit cheerfully and unreservedly to the new order of things, and I assured them that, although the State Government had been organized, yet I was anxious that a general election for its officers should be held, in which the whole State should participate.

I fulfilled every word of my promises. I appointed the men recommended to fill offices in several parishes. I signed their applications to the President of the United States for pardons. I persisted in my course of reconciliation, notwithstanding the warnings and remonstrances of Union men, who believed my policy would be unavailing in acomplishing the purpose intended and who predicted that at the very first election these men, in every parish where they had the power, would proscribe every man from office who had not been in the Rebel cause.

These predictions have been realized to the letter at every subsequent election, with the exception of my own case, and it is well known, for it was publicly avowed, that I was put at the head of their ticket simply because I could be useful in securing a representation of the State in Congress.

It is further well known that their platform, reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, to the Democratic Convention held in this city, was a reiteration of the doctrines of the right of secession, and it was only through the exertions of a few of the more cautious and politic of the party that this platform was made to assume the form which was adopted.

At the same Convention a well-known and live Democrat was publicly censured by resolution, because, in a speech delivered before that body, he said that secession was worse than crime; it was a blunder. Notwithstanding my nomination by the Democratic party, another candidate was put in the field in opposition to me, who had officiated as Governor under the Rebel rule, and who, had he been in the country and expressed his assent, I have no doubt would have been overwhelmingly elected.

When the members of the Legislature met in extra session in the month of November, 1865, convened by me for the purpose of raising money to restore the broken levees, and to take measures to redeem the credit of the State, I found them more intent on calling a convention to change the Constitution of 1864 than to promote the general interests of the people. Their chief objection to that instrument was the character of the men who framed it, and the abolition of slavery.

Having failed at the extra session to pass a bill to call a Convention, the attempt was renewed at the regular session, held in the month of January, and more than half the time of that body was spent in discussing that question.

Finally, a commission was sent to Washington to consult with the President. Through his advice I considered a convention inexpedient, and for that reason opposed it. I had learned enough of the real sentiments of the people to convince me that, if a new Constitution was made, it would be less in harmony with the views of the President and Congress than the Constitution of 1864, the result of which would be to lessen the chances for the admission of our Representatives. I urged these views on the members of both Houses of the Legislature, but they had no effect with the majority. I deprecated the city and parish elections, for the reason that I feared the result, because of the character of the men who would be elected, and because I had seen enough of public sentiment to convince me that none but those who served in the Confederate army, or who had gone into the Confederate lines, would be elected to office. I foresaw that such a result would be justly remarked by the people of the loyal States as showing a defiant spirit, and as still glorying in a cause that had been sustained by them with such fearful loss of life and expenditure of treasure, with numerous and repeated evidences of continuing an intolerant and rebellious spirit, and the manifestation of an intention of persecuting all who did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last, on the part of a large majority of the citizens, and with a press almost unanimously expressing sentiments of the same tenor, is it a matter of surprise that I should pause, and commence to reflect on the consequences as regards the future security of the Government, and the fate of Union men in the South, if these men who once attempted to break up the Union succeeded in securing the power of the nation again?

I had seen that, while professing with their lips renewed allegiance to the flag and an obliteration of the past, which embodies the pacific policy of the President, they were becoming more arrogant, intolerant, and dictatorial. They gloried in the apparent schism between the President and Congress in the policy of restoring the States lately in rebellion, and rubbed their hands with delight at the idea of a civil war in the loyal States.

In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts, I freely acknowledge my views of a conciliatory policy, in turning back to allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union, have undergone a change. The intolerant spirit engendered by slavery still exists. The loss of property and failure of hopes can never be forgiven, and though I regard them as impotent to resist the constituted authority enforced by the presence of the military, yet I am convinced they would renew the Rebellion to-morrow if they saw a prospect of success.

Impressed with the truth of these views, foreseeing the necessity, for the future security of the Union men in the South, that the amendment to the Constitution adopted by Congress and submitted to the several States for ratification should prevail, and freely realizing the fact that the amendment would never be ratified by the present Legislature, I own I was in favor of the reassembling of the Convention of 1864 as the only means of securing the ratification required, and thereby to insure the admission of our representatives in Congress.

The legal right of the Convention to continue its functions is a question, I suppose, properly pertaining to the courts to decide. Senators and Representatives in Congress of great learning, and men of high legal attainments in New Orleans, have expressed the opinion that, under the resolution of adjournment, the Convention could lawfully assemble.

A distinguished Democratic Senator in Congress took the same view as myself. If I had any doubt on the subject, I have deferred to the opinion of abler men. The total number of delegates composing the Convention was one hundred and fifty. The number elected was seventy-two. The quorum was fixed at seventy-six, this number being a majority of the whole.

There were twenty-seven parishes unrepresented in the Convention, that were entitled to fifty-one delegates, and adding thereto ten vacancies to be filled, would make sixty-one delegates to be elected. Besides, there were some ten or twelve delegates who, disapproving of the emancipation clause, refused to sign the Constitution, and these may be ranked with the extreme conservatives. Counting the sixty-one delegates to be elected to be of the same class, and the balance of the Convention to be radical, it will be seen that the parties would have been really equally divided. I have gone into these details to show the falsity of the charges that have been made that the Convention would not have represented the whole State, and that it was intended to be packed. Every parrish would have been represented, about one-half having elected their delegates in 1864, and the other half in 1866, making a just equalization of those who opposed and those who sustained the cause of the Confederacy.

There are disfranchising clauses in the Constitution of 1864. The much abused members of that Convention had it in their power to have made a Constitution as stringent against those engaged in the Rebellion as Tennessee and Missouri have done. They, however, pursued an opposite course, and trusted that these men would be actuated by a spirit of tolerance and forbearance in return for the liberality shown towards them. How the members of that Convention have been treated individually by the very men whose good faith they trusted in, to say nothing of the scorn and vilification fulminated against the Constitution which they made, let the record of the bloody doings at Mechanics' Institute, on Monday, answer.

In keeping with the unrelenting policy to keep the power of the State in their own hands exclusively, they opposed the meeting of the Convention. They needed no better monitor than their own conscience to tell them that by their proscriptive conduct they had forfeited all claim to further liberty from the original members of that Convention. They resolved that it must be put down and crushed out at all risks.

The scenes of the 30th of July were confidently predicted in case the Convention met. They were the result of the letter of Mayor Monroe to General Baird. Accompanying this communication is proof that it was the determination, if every other means failed, to resort to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday preparatory to this purpose. The police received their orders, and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corners of Canal and Dryades streets, each having one or more revolvers on his person. Why were they there, except to commit violence? Among all that is charged against the speakers at Friday night's meeting, they can cite nothing more than that the blacks should come armed to defend the Convention in case the members were attacked.

Admitting they were assembled for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the Convention. The inference is irresistible, that the massing of the police was designed to break in upon the Convention. For that purpose a beginning was necessary, and the opportunity sought for soon occurred by the arrival of a procession of blacks, with music, on their way to the place of meeting of the Convention.

When the procession entered the street, crowded with policemen and citizens, at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, it was received with insult and jeers, which brought on a collision. A shot was fired, but the affair ended in nothing serious. The next act of violence was the arrest of a colored man by a policeman, in front of the Institute, but for what offense I am unable to say.

The crowd of colored persons naturally became excited; brickbats were then thrown and a shot fired, the testimony going to show that it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner, and followed by rapid firing by the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as fast as they could, but, being overpowered and driven from the street, took shelter in the Mechanics Institute. If the object of the police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did not they, after the men had taken refuge, retire to their original positions at the corner of the street, which effectually cut off egress from the front, and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way? The only reason for their course is that it did not suit their purpose. They accordingly advanced on the front of the building, and besieged it on all sides. Every negro who attempted to escape was murdered, crowning the climax of their murderous and bloody acts.

It is well known that when the white flag was hung out as a token of surrender the police arrested the members of the Convention, and other white citizens, and brought them into the street, where the most prominent of those holding Union sentiments were shot, stabbed, and beaten while in custody and in the presence of the entire police of the city.

Why did not the Mayor, or his Chief of Police station a guard at the door, and forbid any person from entering, and then await the arrival of the military? By these means the last and most deliberate phase of the bloody tragedy would have been avoided. It is also notorious that the police failed to arrest or attempt to arrest, even one of the riotous citizens, who, according to their oft-repeated statements, were continually attacking, wounding, and killing persons who had surrendered, and were in their custody. I think I have fully shown that it was the design of those opposed to the Convention to break it up by force.

The inference to be drawn from the letter of the Mayor is that such a course was resolved upon, and the massing of the police, and their willingness to rush into the fight, I think fully establishes the fact that the cause of this exhibition of violence and mob law must be traced further back.

It is the embers of the fire of the rebellious feeling which plunged this country into a desolating civil war, and the flame is not yet extinguished in the hearts of the former slave-holding aristocracy.

Having failed in their first attempt to destroy the Government, they seek to retain political power by the same spirit of political violence by which their chiefs had sustained their supremacy before the war. My deliberate opinion is that if the military forces be withdrawn, the lives of Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance will not be safe.

The ultimate security both of the Government and Union men of the South depends, in my opinion, on the ratification of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man as he becomes educated and qualified for that important privilege.

If the advocacy of mere measures identifies me with the radical party in opposition to the President, I must accept the situation; besides I cannot change my position in respect to my feelings. I deem it necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union. J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—There were twenty-seven deaths from cholera yesterday.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth District yesterday nominated Judge Van Trump for Congress. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were elected.

Augustus Billerbee, clerk for James Gordon & Co., was arrested on Tuesday for embezzling $30,000.

The Union Convention of the Sixteenth District has renominated John A. Bingham for Congress.

The Cable Fleet.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., August 7.—The cable fleet will leave here on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, for the spot where the cable of 1865 was lost, to endeavor to recover it and lay the balance of the cable. If the effort is successful, as is confidently anticipated here and in England, there will soon be two electric wires between America and Europe.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Who Are the Revolutionists?

From the Tribune.

If the partisans of the President had undertaken no more than to prove that the martyred Convention at New Orleans was simply illegal, they might have escaped the reproach which the outraged conscience of the land, reasoning from the manifest right of every citizen to be loyal and free-spoken above all things, casts upon every aider and abettor, by word or deed, of the atrocious slaughter in that city. But the chosen organs of the Government have thought it wise to approve and defend by implication the murder of nearly forty men of undoubted loyalty, and the wounding of more than a hundred others as good, in a one-sided butchery, the fiercest of any known in a Southern city. How hard it is to prove that the police of New Orleans, led on by notorious Rebels, under command of the vindictive traitor Monroe, were only so many lambs outside in the street, using their revolvers against so many wolves penned in the Convention room, may be imagined; but even this has been attempted.

What a terrible rolling of argument up hill to show that all the murdered and martyred men, knifed, clubbed, and shot—lying out in the Coroner's rooms, with no Rebel dead to offset them—were revolutionists and conspirators! What should be the inference? Simply this: that Rebels and desperadoes, whose names were bywords in New Orleans; sworn champions of disloyalty, whose acquiescence in a forced situation is hardly a year old; rulers of New Orleans when it was the most profligate, violent, and refractory city in the world; men of the class whose counsels have encouraged the outrage and killing of white and black Unionists in every county of Louisiana; that these men and their confederates in authority were the righteous upholders of the law, and the preservers of the peace! Who is fool enough to believe it? If the authorities of a great city have one responsibility more than another, it is to save life. The butchers of New Orleans slew nearly two score of men without mercy.

The Northern enemies of freedom at the South have not ceased to pour out scorn and abuse of the men who lost their lives for the same cause in New Orleans, as that for which men no more noble laid down theirs on battle-fields a little more than a year ago. We are told that the men of the Convention began the rioting. We know the assertion to be absolutely false. It is said that, at the meeting held before the Convention, every speaker indulged in incendiary language; but, on referring to the reports, we found that the most suspicious terms employed were but a reply to daily threats, and such an appeal to the defense of civil rights as has been often heard with no bad results. We are told that the Unionists—Dostie, Henderson, and the Rev. Mr. Horton—were either lunatics or men of no standing, albeit, they died firm in their faith of freedom to the last. Does the lunacy of the victim justify murder? Or are loyal lunatics any worse than convict Rebels? Would these same crazy men, or any body of radicals and fanatics in the land, bitter as the provocation might be, have allowed a Rebel Convention to assemble in a public hall in order to kill it one by one? What journal in the North, friend or foe, would not have declared its horror and disgust? Haynau's butcheries, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Memphis riots, and the massacre at New Orleans, are things which do not admit of apology.

It was to be expected, of course, that the organs of the Government would be ready to incriminate Congress for the awful and bloody blunder of the Presidential instructions to the rioting power at New Orleans. Congress and the slaughtered Unionists were, after all, the conspirators, and the Rebels and negro-haters were for once loyalists. What *is* loyalty? Should we admit that General Sheridan was correct in saying that the leaders of the Convention were political agitators and revolutionary men, and ought to have been arrested, we have still his own word for it that their cruel butchery was without excuse, and that the prime-mover of all the horrible work was "a bad man." Nothing more is wanted to set at rest all judgment as to the nature of the riot itself; but the *Times* of this city and the *Intelligencer* of Washington—both intimately related to the Government—continue the absurd and infamous work of slandering the dead.

General Sheridan to the contrary notwithstanding, the legality of the New Orleans Convention was and is a mooted question among the people and their authorities—one to be determined by the Courts or Congress of the United States, and not by the Rebel Mayor of New Orleans. General Banks, who ordered the election and original assembling of the Convention under military order, declares that it was legal; and, morally, no higher authority has spoken. The State Government of Virginia was erected by the same military authority, and the Convention of Alexandria met and remet in 1863 and 1864, and finally amended and remodeled the Constitution which now governs the whole State. But whatever be the truth as to the question of legality (and the Convention seems to have a burden of official proof on its side in the testimony of General Banks and of Governor Wells), we hold that the President might as consistently reopen Rebel insurrection through the South, as have promoted the undoing of his own work by means of the subversive telegrams addressed to the organizers of the riot in New Orleans.

He will find that, from Virginia to Texas, Southern judges are ready to dispute the legality of such enforced Conventions and Legislatures as have amended their State Constitutions by direction of the President himself. He may find that his own power in the premises to convene and legitimatize the late insurgent States, without the concurrence of Congress, was more than a mooted question. We hope he will yet understand that his blunder tumbling down a State of his own recognition, along with the Governor elected by its people, was, after all, the worst offense which he could commit against his own theory of government. He, indeed, the President of the United States, was the only overt revolutionist, and that, too, by his own self-conviction, in the events of the dreadful day in New Orleans. He it was who deposed a Governor, and directly and rudely interfered in the affairs of what he is pleased to term "a sovereign State." The loyalists, with the supreme power of the State on their side, accomplished no overthrow, but were, thanks to the President, bloodily overthrown.

The Rebels of New Orleans have not concealed their opinion that the very government under which Mayor Monroe acted out the riot was itself illegal. If we believed the press of New Orleans, Governor Wells, administering a Constitution written down at the bayonet-point, has no more right to public recognition than the Louisiana Convention. According to Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, the Convention and the new Constitution of that State are alike illegitimate; President Johnson was a despot, and Governor Holden his usurping agent. Take the Rebel voice for it, and Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and Governor Wells, of Louisiana, had no more right to rule than the Conventions of those States had to make laws. But Rebels or ex-Rebels are willing to take the President's word for their law, and so "accept the situation," in the cheerful belief that the Government is doing all for them that it can.

They have ceased to inquire what is legitimate, except when loyal men demand equal rights, at least, with the recreants and miscreants of the land; and they have no scruple, according to their own showing, to use illegal weapons in the interest of disloyalty to exterminate an illegal convention in the interests of freedom. Well, we have yet to be informed that honest and loyal men have less right to meet and declare their views than perjured and unrepentant Rebels have to vote. Is loyalty to be rewarded only by the bullet, while treason is honored by the ballot? Herein is the epitome of the President's own plan of reconstruction; and history will hold him to it, that he actually undid his own work, trampled on his own theory, and confessedly went out of his own way to put his foot, as it happened, on the dead bodies of the men whose worst crime in the eyes of their enemies was a loyalty and devotion to the flag contemporary with his own.

If he had a right to nullify the Government of Louisiana, and make its worst Rebel the arbiter of its most important crisis, he has also a right to overturn every Constitution from Virginia to Texas, notwithstanding his own thousand-times asseverated conviction that States are sacred. He has shown his mistrust alike of the law of the land, of its law-making power, and of the doctrine which he set up for himself. He interfered to make sure of the fate of the New Orleans Convention, long before any Court of high authority, or the legislative and judicial branches of the Government were appealed to for decision. It is not time for the President and his organs to accuse Congress, after he has condemned himself. He cannot escape the odium and the consequences of his bad act. Let us take hope at last from Dostie's grave, Monroe's crime, and the President's blunder.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Times.

The Philadelphia Convention is now only a week off. Would it not be possible and desirable for some of our Union friends to suspend their vehement and vituperative denunciations of those who favor it, for that short space of time? They have seemed thus far to think that unless they could discredit and destroy it in advance, it would certainly do them incalculable damage. They have assumed, therefore, not only without reason, but in the face of the plainest facts, that its object is to break up the Union party; that it is to be in the hands of Rebels and Copperheads; that it will aim to put the Government into the hands of those who have been trying to overthrow it; and that there is very great danger of its success. And the practical inference which they draw from all this is, that no man who favors or takes part in it in any way can possibly remain a member of the Union party, or even pretend to support Union principles.

These presses may be wise in thus taking time by the forelock. If they do not thus denounce and vilify the Philadelphia Convention in advance, they may not be able to do it at all. Its proceedings may utterly belie their predictions. It may be in the hands of Union men—it may not follow the lead of Rebels and Copperheads—its spirit may be as thoroughly and heartily in favor of the Union as that of any Convention ever held; and the result of its action may be to strengthen the cause of the Union and to make the Government in the hands of Union men stronger and safer in every section of the country than it ever was before. Yet if this should be the case we do not expect to see it enlisting any more of radical favor and support than it does now. The leading journals and managers of the radical movement are zealous in committing themselves and their followers against the Convention, whatever may be its character and whatever it may do.

But the Albany *Evening Journal* certainly has nothing to gain, and a good deal to lose, by dealing in such assertions upon this subject as these:—

> "It is already settled that treason is to constitute no barrier against admission at Philadelphia. The authors of secession are chosen delegates from the states they led into the war. The Vice-President of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, generals who fought in its armies, political leaders of rebellion, with the stigma of unpardoned crimes upon them, will accompany the pestilent Vallandighams and Pendletons and Seymours of the North, to dictate the terms upon which a baffled and beaten oligarchy will consent to renew its allegiance to the Government, which has magnanimously refused to exert its power to crush."

If the *Journal* did not carefully suppress declarations and proceedings which reach it daily from the Southern States, its readers would see that these strong statements are without foundation. They would see that, in no single Southern State have the "authors of secession" been chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and that in repeated cases where men who were dragged into the Rebellion against their convictions have been thus chosen, they have declined to go for fear that their presence would not aid the Union cause. Governor Brown, of Georgia, has written a letter precisely to that effect. A. H. Stephens has expressed similar sentiments. None of the original authors and plotters of secession have been chosen delegates, but such men as Judge Sharkey and Senator Alcorn of Mississippi, Cuthbert Bullitt of Louisiana, Governor Parsons of Alabama, Governor Johnson of Georgia, Governor Orr of South Carolina, A. H. H. Stuart of Virginia, Judge Bryan of Tennessee—old-line Whigs and Union men of the school of Henry Clay and General Taylor, have been almost uniformly chosen to represent the people of the Southern States. The *Evening Journal* may not like these men, or approve their political action; but it has no business to belie their position or misrepresent their characters.

Equally false is the statement that the "Vallandighams, and Pendletons and Seymours" are to dictate terms of restoration through the Philadelphia Convention. There is nothing whatever to lead the *Journal* to believe that these men or those they represent are to control that convention, or exercise any considerable influence upon its action. On the contrary, there are very strong indications that the great body of the Democratic party—that portion of it which seeks in good faith the restoration of the Union upon Union principles—will discard them and all who have held their position during the war, as their representatives at Philadelphia. In Vallandigham's district his seat will be contested by a War Democrat elected by Democratic votes. The same is true of Voorhees, in Indiana, and of the Woods in this State. And no candid person will for a moment claim, upon a knowledge of the facts, that the Copperhead element is likely to be that by which the Democratic party will be represented. And if the *Journal* cannot judge fairly and justly the facts that are occurring daily before its eyes, it can at least afford to await the action of the convention before pronouncing decisively upon its character.

The Philadelphia Convention, as we regard it, has been called to promote the restoration of the Union of the States, upon principles at once honorable and safe, and in the spirit of harmony and of peace. It is hoped and believed that it will be made up of men from the North and South who thoroughly and sincerely desire this result, who will do all in their power to aid it, and who have no purposes or principles hostile to the liberties, the peace and prosperity of the nation, or to the constitutional rights of all its people. It has no nominations to make, and no new party to organize; but it will doubtless put before the people a declaration of its principles and its aims, and will take such steps as it deems most likely to give them effect. No man changes his relation to any other party by simply taking part in its proceedings, nor will assent to its principles and its action involve the necessity of any such change unless they are at war with those of the party with which he may have been connected. Its influence will probably be rather moral than political, and it is quite as likely to accomplish the purpose it seeks through its effect upon the action of existing parties as by organizing a new one.

London Reform Meetings and the Prospects of the Tory Government.

From the Herald.

Monster reform meetings in London seem to be the rage of the hour. Attempts to suppress them promise to be as vain as they appear to be unwise. The scene in Hyde Park on the 23d ultimo must have convinced the Government that these meetings cannot be put down without risking a collision with the people. It will surprise us if strong popular feeling has not by this time proved too much for the will of the Home Secretary, and if Sir Richard Mayne has not been induced quietly to retire from the field. Such gatherings are doubtless contagious, and we shall expect to hear that they have been followed by similar demonstrations in all the larger towns of the United Kingdom. It would seem as if the English people were determined at last to arouse themselves from their lethargy, and to show that now they are really in earnest about the question of reform.

Indifference on their part has led to the failure of every attempt which has been made in that direction since 1832. It was this confessedly—the want of interest taken in the question out of doors—which led Earl Russell to abandon his proposed reform bill of 1854. The reproach is to rest upon the people no longer. It will be well for themselves, now that they have taken a stand, if they be not too easily driven from their purpose. They have put their hand to the plough—they may not safely look back. It is evident that the Ministry are gravely embarrassed, and not a little disposed to yield to the popular sentiment so forcibly expressed, if we can judge from the mild and conciliatory speeches of Derby and Disraeli in particular.

These demonstrations, if they become at all general, cannot fail to have an important bearing on the fate of the present Government. There are few, we believe, on either side of the Atlantic, but wish them a fair chance of success. The circumstances, however, under which they assumed the reins of power were not peculiarly favorable, and they can scarcely count on popular support. In a few more days the sittings of both Houses will be discontinued, and Ministers will be safe until the next session of Parliament. Reformers, however, are not likely to be inactive during the interval, and if the scenes of London are repeated in the various centres of population throughout the country, we may expect to find, on the reassembling of the Houses, that the cry for reform has become louder and more imperious than it has been since the days of the first Reform bill. The resignation of the late Ministry virtually put this reform question in the hands of the people. It practically said, We have done what we could; we have redeemed our pledge, but have been unsuccessful; it rests with you whether you will have this question settled at once or indefinitely postponed.

Results, we have little doubt will show that the trust has not been misplaced, and that the people are alive at once to their rights and to their duty. In such circumstances what will Ministers do? They have but two courses open to them. They must either introduce a Reform bill of their own or give place to those on whom the task would seem more naturally to devolve. Disraeli, who is the master-spirit of the new Cabinet, promised the people that if any bill was introduced it would be an "English Reform bill." There may be more chance of reform being obtained under the Tory Government than under that of Lord Russell, with all its professions of liberalism. The force of circumstances may compel the present administration to abandon their rigid conservatism in favor of popular rights.

There is nothing in the antecedents of the present Government which forbids them to introduce a measure of reform. Lord Derby took an active part in the passing of the first Reform bill, and although he has long since fallen from his first love, and grown in obstructiveness as he has grown in years, he yet gave a reluctant consent to the Reform bill of his colleague in 1859. There is nothing inconsistent in Mr. Disraeli making a fresh attempt to supply the defects of his "fancy franchise." Disraeli has the most comprehensive and enlightened mind in the Government. The same instincts and class of thought which places the Hebrew race foremost among the financiers and statesmen of the world, directs the course of Disraeli and lifts him far above his aristocratic colleagues. Hebrew intellect has developed itself for centuries past in Europe. It has given it a Fould and a Rothschild.

Spain and Portugal have received their best finance ministers from the Hebrew race, and now, in the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, we see the guiding talent of that people prominently displayed. Lord Stanley is notoriously a liberal at heart, and he is retained in his present political connection only by the strength of family ties. But will the reactionary party, with whom they are compelled to act, permit the more liberal-minded of the present Government to move in the direction of reform? Not, we fear, willingly. Even if such a step were taken and a Tory Reform bill introduced, what chances are there that the measure would pass or that the country would accept it at their hands? Still, the Derby Government may be forced to try the experiment.

The Great Powers.

From the World.

All speculations as to the future balance of power and influence in Europe must necessarily be unsafe and superfluous, until we learn in a plain and positive way upon what terms peace has actually been made in Germany. Meanwhile, however, it may be worth while to correct the loose fashion in which the English press and a portion of our own have begun to talk about the reduction of Austria to a second-rate and even to a third-rate position in Europe. Such language is quite unjustified by any of the propositions for peace which have yet been published to the world. Neither by her withdrawal from the Germanic Confederation, which is but fifty years old, nor by her surrender of Venetia, which she never possessed at all until the end of the last century, which she lost after Wagram in 1809 and which was reconfirmed to her in 1815, would Austria's rank as a great European power be lost.

To see this plainly, let us glance for a moment at what constitutes a "great power."

On the 18th of June, 1866, there existed in Europe five States recognized as being of the first rank, and styled in diplomatic parlance, "great powers." These were:—France, England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Numerical population, of course, was one element in deciding the pre-eminence of these States over the rest of the European political family; but it was not the only element by any means. The population of Turkey, for example, was more than twice as great as that of Prussia; but Turkey was not regarded as a power of the first rank. The population of Italy was larger by three millions than that of Prussia; but the claims of Italy to a seat by the side of the five great powers on equal terms, though pressed since 1859, has not yet been acknowledged. Considerations of geographical situation, of political organization, of general civilization, of commercial energy, all enter into the determination of this hierarchy of nations. All these considerations being taken into the account, there can be no doubt that, at the conclusion of such a peace as is now expected to be made at Prague, Italy will take her place at once as a sixth great power in Europe; and just as little doubt that Austria, while she must lose *prestige*, relatively to Prussia, will still retain her absolute rank as one of the most formidable States of the Old World.

Relative density of population is one of the most important elements of that sort of available strength which is the basis of calculation in deciding upon the rank of States, and since the establishment of the railway system the relative extension of that system which supplements density of population by mobility of population must also be considered. Hence it is that the United States, with a population numerically equal to only about one-half the population of Russia in Europe, and with a relative density of population inferior even to that of Russia, must yet, by reason of our vastly more perfect system of mobilization, be regarded as a more powerful empire than that of the Czar. The weakness entailed upon Russia by her sparseness of population and her wretched internal communications, threw her, with her sixty millions, at the mercy of her enemies in the Crimean war and in any European conflict beyond her own borders would put her on a footing of no more than equality with such a well-organized power as Prussian Germany or Austria. The predominant position of France, on the other hand, rests mainly upon the extraordinary degree in which the French empire combines all the elements of available strength. Russia has a larger population; Turkey a population at least as large; England has a more minutely complete system of internal communications, and a more widely extended commerce; Prussian Germany has at least as thorough a military organization; and Austria has a territory at once more easily defensible and more abounding in natural wealth. But what each of these States possess in a measure larger than France, France possesses in a measure nearly as large; while of all the European States, France is the only one which stands in the front rank in regard to each and all of these national advantages.

If we confine ourselves, however, for the present, merely to absolute population and to density of population, we shall find Europe represented, according to the programme now proposed at Prague, after Austria shall have given up Venetia, and Prussia formed her German realm, by these six great powers following:—

	Population.	Pop. to Square Mile.
France	39 430,706	179
Great Britain	31 806 298	265
Prussian Germany	26 073 978	186
Austria	37 965 000	167
Russia	59 330 752	31
Italy	22,776,953	198

Upon the same line of comparison, and to show how important is the part played by other elements than these in the decision of the point under notice, we may add two striking illustrations of the two extremes of civilization and internal communications:—

	Population.	Pop. to Square Mile.
United States	31,445 000	19
Turkish Empire	41,000,000	20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,
Hon. John Cessna,
General John A. Logan,
Major General B. F. Butler,
Hon. John W. Forney,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,
General Joshua T. Owen,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,
Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
Hon. A. W. Denison,
Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mas.
Hon. Morton McMichael,
General J. W. Fisher,
General C. Albright,
Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.
E. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 0 0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rat of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present foreign demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per. Cent profit by the Exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 4 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.
SAILER & STEVENSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuthlm
STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5·20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES!
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS THE NEWEST,
AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
8 2 2trp] PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 21 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

WORKING OF THE BOUNTY LAW.

Why Bounties are not Collected—List of Agents Forbidden to Present Claims, Etc. Etc.

It is with a desire to benefit those who are entitled to back pay and bounties that we collect the following statistics.

Perhaps it is as well, before giving the dry details, to explain the general working of the different agencies. It is well known that, owing to the loss of some accounts and the bungling of others, there were a great many difficulties in the way of settling many just claims.

To this end there have been, from the earliest part of the war to its close and up to the present time, men appointed who could direct all their attention to the collection and clearing of these tangled accounts. The constant, outrageous frauds perpetrated by unreliable claim agents, caused the States to keep up a system of State agencies, who would make it their duty to see after the affairs of the discharged soldiers. These agents were and are in the direct pay of the several States for which they act.

The Sanitary Commission also has acted in the same field, and has continued to examine into and have the accounts of thousands of our discharged soldiers settled ever since the cessation of hostilities. Their funds being now almost exhausted, they will not take up any new accounts, however. In their employ are forty-one clerks. For the last three months they have done an immense quantity of work. Their report for the three months past is as follows:—

	May.	*June.*	*July.*
Amount collected and paid claimants	$277,413 35	$243,306 02	$212,172 03
No. claims filed	....	....	1290
No. claims settled	1828	1649	1431
No. claims rejected	537	359	207
No. letters received	....	....	5452
No. letters written	....	....	6809

The amount of business transacted by the State agents will be fairly represented by the following data:—

The Pennsylvania Agency, Colonel Francis Jordan, No. 483 Eleventh street, employing three clerks. For month ending July 30, $36,325·27 collected on claims, 92 new claims filed, 524 letters received, and 1040 letters written.

The New York Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Lee, No. 28 President Square, for six months ending July, reports:—Amount collected and paid claimants, $111,988·77. Number of claims filed in department, 867; number of claims settled 578; certificates of non-indebtedness obtained for officers, 209; number of letters received, 5965; number of letters written, 6041.

The Massachusetts Agency, Colonel Gardiner Tafts, corner of Seventh and D streets, in charge, having four assistants. The duties of this office the past six months have more directly employed in gathering a roll of missing men and completing the awards of the State Adjutant-General to volunteer enlisted men. To six months ending June 30, $68,553·42 has been collected on claims. Number of letters received, 3511; number of letters written, 3792, filling 3278 pages in letter-book.

The Ohio Agency, James C. Wetmore, No. 350 F street, employing four clerks. Amount collected, $95,671·87. New claims filed, 744; letters answered, 2002.

The Indiana Agency, Colonel Wilson, corner of Eleventh and F streets, reports amount of collections for July, $135,000.

Those who have placed their claims in the hands of collectors, and that have been entered for collection at the Department, will not be allowed to change their agent.

Owing to peculations and swindling operations of the bogus claim agents, the Government has prohibited a great number from presenting any claims whatever. In order that the names of those agents who have been discountenanced by the Government may be known to the people, we publish a complete list of those who are not allowed to do business in the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department, to July 1, 1866:—

Briggs & Palmer, Washington C. H., Ohio; Bruce & Preston, Washington, D. C.; H. H. Blanchard, West Bend, Ind.; B. P. Couch, Providence, Pa.; Colby & Pearsons, Washington, D. C.; Drew & Hamilton, Alfred, Me.; Eads & Haviland, Davenport, Iowa; Foote & James, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; J. W. Fish, Washington, D. C.; Josiah Fletcher, Boston, Massachusetts; William Hobbs, Boston, Massachusetts; B. B. Hoonbeck, Kingsland, N. Y.; J. C. Hill, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Ingersoll, Nashville, Tenn., and Oxford, N. Y.; H. Johnson, Putnam, Conn.; J. Y. Lovejoy, New York city; B. H. Moore, Circleville, Ohio; J. A. McCoal, Hagerstown, Md.; A. Preston, Mendon, Vt.; E. E. Palmer, Hamilton, Ohio; Runyon & Avery, Chicago, Ill.; John Saples, Washington, D. C.; A. Scofield, Camp Nelson, Ky.; E. G. Smith, Lillydale, Ind.; Van Bandt & Armstrong, Hannibal, Mo.; John Voorhees, Munroe, Mich.; D. Wetmore, St. Louis, Mo.

List of the agents prohibited from doing business in any of the Departments at Washington:—

F. W. Fisher & Co., Rutger, Teal & Co., T. Werth, E. Von Woyna & Co., Casper Keller, Washington, D. C.; J. T. Lovejoy, C. E. Milliken, New York City; E. G. Smith, Lillydale, Ind.; E. Prince, Louis G. Camp, Springfield, Ill.; George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.; John D. Leonard, Rochester, N. Y.

By a timely attention, and a careful examination of this list, claimants will save themselves a great deal of annoyance, if not actual loss.

In this city, as elsewhere, there are many good and reliable agencies for the collecting of prize money, etc., and with a view of protecting the established houses we present a correct and official list of those discountenanced by the Department at Washington.

CROQUET.—This game, in which the ladies join, is becoming quite popular in the large cities, and at fashionable watering places, and like base ball, is ultimately destined to become a national game. It is said to be a most exciting and amusing one, and the out-door exercise that it secures is of priceless value to our delicately reared females. A writer, in recommending the game, gives us some idea of the enthusiasm exhibited by its devotees in the following parody:—

You must wake and call me early, call me early, grandma, dear.
To-morrow 'll be the nicest time I've had in many a year;
Of all the good, *good* times, grandma, by far the merriest day,
For I'm going to play croquet, grandma, I'm going to play croquet.

You snore so loud all night, grandma, I'm pretty sure to wake,
But if not in time for breakfast, just save a piece of steak,
For I must gather all my strength, and fix my back hair gay,
For I'm going to play croquet, grandma, I'm going to play croquet.

Yes, wake and call me early, call me early, grandma dear
To-morrow 'll be the nicest time I've had since we've been here.
You must loop my dress a little high—no matter what they say.
For I'm going to play croquet, grandma, I'm going to play croquet.

—Some miscreant entered a physician's office in Newbern, North Carolina, recently, and took from his shelves all his medicines, and deliberately blended them into an awful conglomerate.

—The body of a man, shockingly mangled, was found upon the cow-catcher of an express train which arrived at Pittsburg recently.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR THE CITY.—The Board of Health, at the solicitation of a number of citizens, appointed yesterday the following special Sanitary Inspectors, who will commence their duties immediately:—First and Second Wards, Albertus Ward; Third and Fourth Wards, Merritt Gibson; Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, P. K. Young; Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, Dr. L. E. Noroman; Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Wards, Davis Emery; Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, H. E. B. Taylor; Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, A. W. Wright; Twentieth Ward, Dr. William B. Lane; Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, William Hopkins; Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, J. H. Comly; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards, F. D. Bingham; Twenty-sixth Ward, John A. Nagle. These inspectors will find a very extended field of operations in our city, and can render themselves of immense benefit by abating some of the nuisances that are so prevalent.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.—The Olivet Baptist Church, at Sixth and Federal streets, which, since its erection, has been in an unfinished state, is to be completed, and to have an addition made to it of 40 by 40 feet.

The hall for meetings, concerts, balls, etc., of colored people, on the south side of Lombard street, above Seventh, is being enlarged. It will have a front of 40 and a depth of 50 feet. James M. Cooper is the builder.

The engine and boiler-house for the new water works at Green Tree Station, above Manayunk, has been commenced. It will be built of stone, and will be 39 by 127 feet.

Preparations have been made for the erection of a mill on Locust street, by the Schuylkill, which will be 74 by 180 feet.

THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER "PROPONTIS."—This fine ship, commanded by Captain F. O. Higginson, is now on her seventh voyage between this port and Liverpool since the establishment of the line by Messrs. A. McHenry & Co. Twenty voyages have already been accomplished by the different ships composing the line since they commenced running about one year ago. It is to be hoped that the efforts now being made to dispense with Boston on the voyage westward may be successful. There is certainly merchandise enough coming from England and the continent to give these ships ample employment, and as a point for passengers, Philadelphia possesses advantages in her railway communications with the West not enjoyed by any other Atlantic port. The *Propontis* will leave direct for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th of August.

ERECTION OF A FOSTER HOME.—The new building for this institute, on Girard avenue, near Girard College, is nearly finished. It is constructed of fine pressed brick, with brown stone dressings, and the front is ornamented with pilasters. Until within a year the Foster Home has had the use of Preston Retreat, but the appropriation of that building to its original purposes as a Lying-in Hospital compelled the Foster Home to look for other quarters. The new building is an ornament to the neighborhood, already noted for numerous imposing public institutions.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Sailor, who was run over and killed on Tuesday evening on the Broad street railroad, at Willow street. The evidence showed that deceased was leaning against a freight car, when a car on the track was run against the one that supported him. He was thrown down, and a car passed over him, cutting off both legs. He died in a short time. A verdict was rendered of death by being run over by a freight car on the Reading Railroad, at Broad and Willow streets.

ACCIDENTS.—Daniel Mulligan, 14 years old, who resides in German street, below Fifth, had both legs broken yesterday by a metal drum falling on him on a wharf below Chesnut street.

Richard Ugen, residing at No. 2521 Pine street, was severely injured yesterday by the kick of a horse. One of his legs was entirely crushed.

Thomas McLaughlin, 45 years old, had a leg broken yesterday by a heavy barrel being rolled on him.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF U. S. ARSENAL.—The employes at the United States Arsenal have organized a most complete and efficient fire department. Two steam-engines are in use, one the "General Thomas," the other the "Colonel Crosman." The General Thomas is said to be one of the best engines in the city. Major Craig has charge of the department, which does not confine its attention solely to the arsenal, but is at the command of the neighborhood.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.—The one-dollar counterfeit Treasury bill which was issued some time ago, but was held back after a few of them were put in circulation, is being now circulated, and the public should be on their guard against them. The note is tolerably well done, but it will not bear a critical examination. It will be seen that the shading on the left side of the face of Mr. Chase is too heavy, and that the whole head is rather roughly executed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES AND THE SAILORS.—Blue Jacket does not like the law equalizing the bounties of soldiers, because it contains no provision for rewarding the sailors. He says men shipped in 1861 and 1862 from patriotic motives, and served two and three years on stations where no prizes were to be had, without having received the value of $1 extra allowance. This was the case particularly on the Western rivers, where hard knocks were more plenty than prizes.

RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN MONEY.—The Treasurer of the United States has received the sum of $57,000, almost the whole amount of which the Government had been defrauded by the forgeries charged upon William Ringgold Cooper. The amount was received in two certificates on the First National Bank of this city for $47,000, and one on the Adams Express Company for $10,000.

DELAYS OF THE LAW.—Mr. Weaver has not yet entered upon his duties as City Commissioner, because there has not been a meeting of Councils since the decision of the Court in his favor, and Councils must approve of his sureties before he is sworn in. It is expected that Councils will meet to-day, and the sureties will be then approved.

DIFFERENT IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT OF LIBERALITY.—"Honesty" writes that he found papers valued at $8000, and delivered them to the owner under the promise of receiving a "liberal reward," which amounted, he says, to the sum of $25. He wants to know if that was liberal.

FATAL RESULTS FROM PREMATURE EXPLOSION.—Patrick Lynch and John Drew, who were received in the Hospital on the 1st instant, with injuries received from the premature explosion of a blast at White Haven, died from the effects of their injuries yesterday.

AN EXTENSION OF TIME.—The resolution of the wholesale drug trade to close their places of business at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturdays, originally made to take effect up to August 15, is to be extended to September 1.

NOT YET IDENTIFIED.—The man who was run over and killed on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Bridge street, West Philadelphia, has not yet been identified.

—Mr. Edwin James, having finished the term of naturalization, during which time he has studied American laws and institutions, was last week admitted in the New York Superior Court a citizen of the United States.

—Professor John Stuart Blackie has in preparation, to be published in the autumn, in four volumes, "Homer and the Iliad."

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ROW AT ATLANTIC CITY.—On Tuesday afternoon a disgraceful row occurred at Atlantic City, just as the excursion train was leaving for Philadelphia, by which two or three men were badly handled. The cause of the row was that some excursionists went into a hotel and created a disturbance by refusing to pay for drinks, and breaking glasses, etc., when they were ejected. This made them furious, and a general melee was the result. One man was arrested and taken to the Station House. The police were soon on the spot, and were efficient in quelling the row.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—This institution has proved itself a decided blessing to Camden, and is daily growing in favor with the people. The great good it has accomplished since its organization has given to it an appreciation which will ultimately place it on a permanent basis, and give to it those facilities which will largely enhance its usefulness. The works it has already performed are purely philanthropic, and its future career will be marked by the same humane actions.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The fall term of the Public Schools of Camden will commence on the 1st of September, under increased favorable auspices. They are now in a very flourishing and efficient condition, and the great care shown by the Board of Directors in reference to them cannot fail to increase their usefulness hereafter.

BUILDINGS.—There are more new buildings in progress at the present time in Camden than for five years past, and yet the demand is far greater than the supply. Houses which rent from about $130 to $150 per annum would be very readily leased, should some enterprising persons start in the enterprise of building them.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

C. F. RUMPP, 118 N 4th St.
C. F. RUMPP, 118 N 4th St. Philada
Pocket Books,
Portemonnaies,
Cigar Cases,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Bankers' Cases.
Manufacturer and Importer.
WRITING DESKS
TOILET CASES
NEEDLE BOOKS
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

4 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,

23) S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

The Management respectfully announces to the public that this establishment will be closed for five nights in order to give proper rehearsal to the powerful new Scenic and National Play, entitled

BACCARAT; OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.

The intricate scenes of this play require the entire use of the stage, day and night, for the above-named time, in order to make preparations to render them with proper effect; therefore the theatre will be closed and

REOPENED ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, when will be produced, for the

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

BACCARAT; OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK,

with a most powerful cast, new scenery, wardrobe, appointments, etc.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

TRIUMPHANT! TRIUMPHANT!

ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

ALADDIN!

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 9.

Last night but one of the Oriental Pageant of

ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Aladdin..........Miss Effie Germon

as performed by her in this city for over

FOURTEEN WEEKS.

SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. OWEN FAWCETT.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS

NIGHTLY,

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our

EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,

a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,

ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.

5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¼, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 72

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Supt., Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·38 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 2·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶ Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Convention of Southern Loyalists to be Held in this City in September.

OUR Democratic contemporary wants to know who will compose the Union Convention of Southern Loyalists to be held in this city next September, and whom its members will represent.

We will answer, first, negatively. It will not be composed of *Rebels*. None of its members will be men who were educated at the expense of the United States Government, and then when war broke out, with perjury on their lips and treason in their hearts, deserted the service and went over to the enemy. None of its members will be men who, as Senators, Representatives, and even Cabinet officers, had taken over and over again oaths of loyalty to the United States, and then coolly plotted treason and rebellion and bloody revolution. None of its members will be men who have fought against the old flag. None of its members will be men who served under LEE at Gettysburg, or applied the torch to the homes of our people at Chambersburg. None of its members will be men whose garments are stained with the blood of loyal men. None of its members will be men who were privy to or instrumental in the starvation and torture of our poor boys at Belle Isle, Salisbury, and Andersonville. None of these classes of persons, nor of those who sympathize with them, will be at that Convention.

Secondly and positively, that Convention will be composed of true Union men—men who were Union men during the Rebellion; men who, like the East Tennessee loyalists, were driven to the mountains and caves, but who forsook not their faith; men who welcomed the coming of the old flag as they who watch for the morning; men who suffered imprisonment, privation, robbery, and exile because they would not betray their country; men who, in the darkest hours of the war, when Northern Copperheads and treason sympathizers were kindling their long-threatened "fire in the rear," getting up New York draft riots, and trying to plunge us all into the horrors of civil convulsion, still stood firm and faltered not, confident in the belief that the right would triumph and the Union be saved. These are the men who will compose that Convention.

Whom at the South will they represent? In some of the States a clear *majority* of all the people, in some only a minority; and yet whether few or many, the only true Union element there upon which this Government can safely rely, and the only persons who, according to President JOHNSON'S earlier utterances, ought to be entrusted with the work of reconstruction. Said he: "Therefore, I say these traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, *these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely*." It will be the representatives of these Southern loyalists who will assemble here in September. Their doings will command the attention of the whole country, and we doubt not will hasten on the good work of reconstruction upon a loyal and enduring basis.

It Has No Popular Basis.

WILL our Democratic contemporary be so good as to inform us who appointed the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania to the Convention to be held in this city next week? Was it not the work of a partisan committee? Did the people have any hand in it?

And will it tell us, too, how much the *people* of Nevada had to do with the appointment of G. M. BEEBE and his companions, who got together in the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, and appointed themselves as delegates from that State?

And how does it happen that MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, and J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, have been appointed as delegates from California? How much had the people to do with that? And so we might extend the list indefinitely. The truth is, as we said the other day, the August Convention is a collection of mere politicians. It does not spring fresh from the people, nor can it claim to represent the people. Its voice will not be that of the sober thinking masses of the people, but simply that of a set of men who have made politics a life-long trade, and who, having become insolvent by rash ventures and poor investments, are now coming before the public with a *new speculation*.

AN IMMORAL NOVEL.—Our contemporaries are exceedingly exercised over "Griffith Gaunt," Charles Reade's novel, which has been appearing for several months as a serial in the *Atlantic Monthly*. We are told that it is a disgrace to every decent family to have it on their table, and one New York literary weekly goes so far as to state that its publication was refused because of its immorality by some of the lowest of the metropolitan periodicals. We have read the novel so far as it has appeared, and do not see any just cause for *so much* indignation. It does, indeed, step beyond the style usual in the *Atlantic*, and in many parts is too broad to be considered desirable. But we live in an age of fast literature, as we do of fast living; and when we can receive without virtuous indignation the contributions from the pen of Mrs. Wood and Miss Braddon, we do not see any cause for excitement over "Griffith Gaunt." To be sure, Griffith, with a laudable desire to rival Brigham Young, has been steadily collecting a harem of partners for life. But according to last accounts one is got rid of, and we do not doubt but that all objections will disappear before the end, and the hero come out a virtuous man, with but one spouse, to whom he will cling through good and ill, until death them do sever.

A Democratic Miriam.

IT is seldom that we have had our feelings so lacerated as they were by the perusal of the appended letter, which, with a few touching words of introduction, was laid before the public in this morning's *Age*:—

"In Penfield, New York, for some time past, an unobtrusive journal was issued by 'Miss NELLIE WILLIAMS, editress, compositor, and publisher.' The name of the paper was the *Penfield Extra*, and we believe its publication yielded a moderate support to the young lady in question, who seems to have done pretty nearly all the work about the establishment. For some cause or other its publication has been suspended, and we are inclined to think, from the subjoined letter, that it has been forced out of existence by the efforts of some of those pure-minded patriots of the radical persuasion who believe it 'disloyal' for any one to have any opinion upon any subject which does not entirely accord with their own. But we will let 'NELLIE' speak for herself:—

"'PENFIELD, August 6.—Gentlemen:—It is with regret I am called upon to announce to the Democratic press that my little paper has been suspended, probably forever; for if I cannot publish my true sentiments, and have them appreciated by the American people, I will lay aside the quill and work at the case in some sound office. I am of the true American blood, and my forefathers were such before me. I am only the third generation from "DAVID WILLIAMS, of Tarrytown." Who knows who would have governed this country at this time, if Major ANDRE had escaped my great grandfather? True Americans can never be bought with black Republican jewels. But, enough, I have fought the hard battle, and sang the war song, and am not willing to retire to private life. Enclosed please find two Copperheads, that when you look upon them you may ever think of NELLIE.'"

Would that we could recall the touching lines of the mournful ditty in regard to the sad fate of Nellie Bligh, who, if our memory does not deceive us, suffered from some ocular affection and came to an untimely end! We would publish it as a Republican campaign document, as an offset to the powerful instance of "black" brutality which the *Age* gives. We had thought that all the ladies who adopted particular "isms" were on our side. We had no idea that the Egyptians also had a MIRIAM, who would clap her hands and sound cymbals and shawms. But it would seem as though there was to be a rivalry. The Democracy is to have females on the rostrum and in the editorial chair, and Miss DICKINSON may yet be eclipsed by some new stars from Penfield. There is much feeling in the whole correspondence. NELLIE in the act of setting up editorials; NELLIE as a writer; NELLIE as the disbursing agent of the *Penfield Extra*, which tends to warp the judgment and prevents us reviewing with cool criticism the causes which probably led to the untimely decease of the *Extra*. As "we are taught in this cold world to smother each feeling the heart holds most dear," we will try to remember our lesson, and seek to remove all the warm glowing of sympathy from the cold duty of examination.

The first cause assigned for the premature death of the *Extra* is that the publisher was not able to "publish my true sentiments, and have them appreciated by the American people." For which sad proof of modern degeneracy we may infer that Democracy in the neighborhood of Penfield is scarce, and what there is of it not sufficient appreciation to support the *Extra*. This is a sad case! We would advise NELLIE to come to our city and set up a journal here. There is plenty of room in the Democratic ranks for a lady's paper, and the authoress who could pen such a letter would not be obliged to blush unseen and waste her sweetness on the desert air, if she was to take up her abode amongst us. With the simple announcement of the cause of the discontinuance is added another piece of information—"I am of true American blood, and my forefathers were such before me." It is valuable. We had feared that her forefathers were such after her; but if they were before her it is all right. Apparently overcome with reference to the great DAVID WILLIAMS, of Revolutionary fame, and agonized in efforts to solve the difficult problem "Who would have governed this country if the said WILLIAMS had not captured Major ANDRE?"—who, by-the-way, we did not know was captured by one man, but by three—she burst forth, like PAUL, and having fought a good fight, "and sang a war song," she retires to private life. Like the swan of the fable, she has in "music and perfume passed away." *Resquiescat in pace*, NELLIE.

An Unnecessary Avowal.

THE *Age* need not be at so great trouble to parade the fact of the sympathy of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania with Southern traitors. Everybody knows it to be so now, and to have been so for the past five years. The nomination for Governor of such a man as CLYMER, who voted against allowing the soldiers to vote, and against a resolution of thanks to GRANT and MEADE, and the brave boys in blue serving with them, is proof positive that the party is as bitterly Copperhead as it was in 1862 and 1863.

The *Age*, therefore, need not have published the following:—

"They, we mean the Democratic delegates from Pennsylvania, will be there to advocate measures of tolerance and moderation, and to see that the return of the South into the councils of the nation shall not be thwarted or obstructed by oaths or tests, or any of the traps to conscience patented by radical ingenuity. The time has gone by when brave men are to be bullied and terrified by being charged with sympathy with the South. In her sorrows and sufferings, in her uncomplaining resignation, in her craving to be back again amongst us, the Democracy of Pennsylvania do sympathize with the South, and it is this sympathy that prompts the welcome we will give her representatives."

SENATOR H. S. LANE, AT HOME.—In his speech on arriving at home, in Indiana, Governor LANE gloried in the title of a "radical." With that fearless honesty which has characterized his public course, he maintains those principles which have actuated him during his stay in the upper House. The Senator may announce with becoming pride that he has been absent from his post but one day, has never dodged a vote, and been present at every meeting of the Military Commitee. There are few who could refer to such a record, and the keenest regret we feel is, that one who has so faithfully served his constituents intends now to decline to receive the honor of a re-election at their hands.

The Freedmen.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—General Fisk reports from Tennessee that he has restricted the issue of rations to orphans and sick persons, that to indigents having been suspended on the 30th of June. The abundant harvest just gathered will obviate the necessity of again issuing largely. During the past month 140 refugees and 1361 freedmen have been fed. Value of rations, $1270·90.

General O. O. Howard and General Gregory, his inspector, just returned from Texas, had an interview with the President this morning, regarding affairs in that State, which are reported as in a very demoralized condition.

National Academy of Science.

Second Day—Traces of Glaciers under the Tropics—Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion—Origin of Solar Heat—Morphological Value and Relations of the Human Hand.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., August 8.—The National Academy of Science met in its second scientific session at 9 o'clock this morning. Professor Henry took the chair. The discussion of Professor Agassiz's paper on the traces of glaciers under the tropics was continued with great spirit till 11 o'clock. Professor Guor, who is authority on all matters connected with the glacial period, took objections to conclusions which he deemed founded on few and insufficient observations. Professor Pierce raised objection as to the temperature of the ocean at that period, and Messrs. Lesley and Frazer joined in the debate. The subject of the origin, mode of formation, movement, and results of glaciers is now much discussed among scientific men, and the difference of opinion developed was wide. The subject was passed, not for lack of interest, but for lack of time.

The next paper was on the secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion, by John N. Stockwell, read by Dr. B. A. Gould. This paper set forth that La Place's views on this subject had been overthrown by Adams, an English astronomer, whose conclusions had stood unchallenged for many years. Mr. Stockwell's paper claimed that Adams had failed to take account of one disturbing element, which would prove the calculations of La Place correct after all. Professor Peirce expressed his doubts as to the probability that Mr. Stockwell's positions could be sustained, but said that so far as he had examined the paper it had the right look, and he was favorably impressed with it.

Should this champion of La Place prove to be in the right, it would be a grand feather in the cap of American science, for the European geometers of many years would be overthrown and discomfited. He thought that the Academy owed it to science, to the country, to itself and to the author, to examine and test Mr. Stockwell's positions until they were proved false or true. The paper was referred to a committee consisting of Professors Peirce, Newton, and B. A. Gould, for thorough investigation and a report.

The next paper was on the origin of solar heat, by Professor Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard College. He first demolished what is called the meteoric theory of the solar heat, and then showed that the heat of the sun would have lasted 30,000,000 years while the sun was contracting from filling the orbit of Mercury to its present size—which is about the time calculated for the cooling of the earth from a liquid to a solid form; and that the heat would last 30,000,000 years longer before the sun could cool to the density of the earth.

This very instructive paper was followed by a very interesting one on the morphological value and relations of the human hand, by Dr. B. G. Wilder, an invited guest. Professor Agassiz spoke at some length in approval of Dr. Wilder's views. This paper was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Leconte, B. A. Gould, and Agassiz. Mr. Pechaz, an invited guest, then read a paper on the correlation of gravity and temperature.

At 1 o'clock the Academy adjourned. Professor Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, has arrived. Among the invited guests are Professors G. J. Brush and Elias Loomis, of Yale College. Thursday evening is appointed for the public eulogy of the late Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College, a former member. Seventeen other papers have been entered for reading. The Academy, therefore, will not adjourn before Saturday.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Philadelphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The headquarters of the National Union Executive Committee in Philadelphia will be at the Continental Hotel. The Committee has engaged twenty rooms at that hotel for the use of itself and the officers of the Convention. These headquarters will be established on the 10th instant.

The most prominent names mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Philadelphia Convention are ex-Governor Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; General Dix, of New York; and Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts.

The selection will doubtless fall on one of these three, and at present the first named seems to be the favorite.

The Executive Committee have not determined on an organization which they will press, but are canvassing the names mentioned. Steps are being taken to prevent any difficulty as to the qualification of members.

The Southern delegates almost unanimously concur in the wisdom of excluding those who may be personally odious to any respectable portion of the loyal people of the country, and are themselves willing to submit to a test which may exclude some of their number in order that certain Northern aspirants for seats may be kept out.

The test, whatever it may be, will originate with and be presented by the Southern delegates, who are now discussing the matter. They simply desire harmony, and that the Convention may be so constituted and directed that its influence may not be impaired.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest from Colorado.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE MINING REGION—ARREST OF A DELEGATE TO THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 8.—Denver news of July 30 reports heavy rains and considerable damage in the mining regions. A destructive flood had visited Pleasant Valley. A cloud suddenly dissolved, and the water rushed down to the gulch, carrying huge boulders and rocks down, blocking up the road, and filling up the gulch. The grass roots were torn up on the hill sides, and potatoes were washed from the ground. When the flood reached the sluices and flumes of the Pleasant Valley Mining Company, the water caved in a well ten feet high. The flumes were torn to pieces and swept away. A mile or more of flume was torn out, and the whole gulch was filled up. All mining operations below the company were suspended. The loss of the company is estimated at $25,000.

The Denver papers also contain an account of the arrest of Hiram Lightner, a prominent citizen and politician of that city, for robbing the express company. There is no doubt of his guilt, as the property was found in his possession, and given up. The property stolen was a bar of gold, worth $3000. Lightner waived an examination, and went to jail in default of $5000 bail. He is a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, received his credentials the day he stole the gold, and was to start for Philadelphia the next morning. Other articles were found in his trunk.

The Cheyennes and Sioux Indians on the War Path.

THEY ARE WELL ARMED AND IN UNITED STATES UNIFORM.

LEAVENWORTH, August 8.—While out hunting stock on the Republican river a few days since, men were met by a party of 100 Cheyennes and Sioux Indians, mounted on fine mules and American horses. Some of them had three revolvers, and none less than two. Many had sabres without scabbards, but few bows and arrows. A majority of them had on complete suits of United States cavalry clothes, embracing caps, which had every appearance of being new. They were committing the most dastardly outrages.

They said that 500 Cheyenne warriors had been in camp on the head of the Sabine, who sent their women and children south of the Arkansas, and acted very sullen and morose to all whites. Colonel Leavenworth, Indian Agent, reports a very bitter, warlike spirit among the Cheyennes. They express great determination not to abandon the Smoky Hill routes, and they further say, in reference to the treaty, that they were made drunk and grossly deceived. They are determined that the railroad shall not go west through their lands.

—Julia Dean closed at Salt Lake Theatre on the 6th ult. with a little speech, in which she expressed a wish that the "same purity" which reigned in the theatre there prevailed in every temple of the drama.

—Among the names signed to a call for a Johnson convention in Michigan, appears that of William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo.

The Royal Visitor.

Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, widow of the late Kamehameha IV, arrived at this port this morning by the steamer *Java*. At eleven o'clock, a revenue cutter conveyed S. U. F. Odell, *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General to the Hawaiian Islands, alongside the *Java*, where he was received by her Majesty, who accompanied him to the Brevoort House, where a suite of rooms had been prepared for her.

At 1 o'clock her Majesty was waited upon by R. S. Chilton, Esq., special envoy from Washington, who arrived here yesterday. He bore a letter from the Secretary of State inviting Queen Emma to the capital, and tendering the courtesies of the Government during her stay. At the interview were also present Brigadier-General S. G. B. Marshall, of Governor Bullock's staff, who bore a letter of introduction from the Governor soliciting the honor of a visit to Massachusetts, and S. C. Derby, Esq., United States Despatch Agent.

Her Majesty having arrived but a few hours, was unable to reply definitely to the Government envoy as to her intentions, but said she would acquaint him with her plans in a few hours.

Queen Emma, it will be remembered, is the granddaughter of the English sailor, John Young, by whose aid the islands were first brought under the rule of the Chief Kamehameha, afterwards King of the entire group. She is the daughter of the Hawaiian chief and not of an English physician, as stated elsewhere. She is, therefore, not as dark as the natives of Hawaii of unmixed blood. Her features are remarkably regular, her eyes large and lustrous, and her expression exceedingly amiable. She speaks English with ease, and free from accent. Her manner is dignified and graceful. She is about twenty-eight years old, being married to Kamehameha IV about seven years ago. Of this marriage the issue was a son who died when about five years old, a loss which, it is said, his father, who was deeply attached to him, took much to heart and always grieved over.

The Queen is accompanied on her trip by Miss Torbett, of Hawaiian Islands, and from England by Miss Spurgeon, both of which ladies were present at the reception. The Queen and her companion, Miss Torbett, were both in deep mourning, simply and neatly attired, the only ornaments being the plainest ones of jet. The interview between the Envoy and the Queen was a brief but pleasing one, to be repeated, doubtless, as soon as her Majesty has formed her plans.

If Queen Emma concludes to remain in the States her first visit will be to Washington, where she will receive a public reception, to be followed by others in the States through which she may elect to pass in her tour. She is the first Queen who has ever visited this country.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 9, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which were the most active on the list, at a further advance. Old 5-20s sold at 109¾, an advance of ¼; new do. at 167@107½, an advance of ¼; 10-40s at 99¾, an advance of ½; 6s of 1881 at 110½, an advance of ¾; and 7·30s at 104¾@105, an advance of ½. In City loans there is little or nothing doing.

Railroad shares are less active. Reading sold at 56@56¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 32⅞, no change; 124½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 58½ for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 38 for Catawissa preferred; and 46½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 57 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 18½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Canal shares are without change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57½; 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 129, Girard at 55½. 226 was bid for North America; 143 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 85 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¼; 11 A. M., 148⅜; 12 M., 148½; 1 P. M., 148¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$8500	U S 6s. '62 coup	109¾	$1000	Pa Wr Loan	101½
$5000	do.....1864	107	$1000	Pa 1st m 6s....	99½
$500	do....1865	107½	100 sh	Reading..	55 1-16
$100	do....1865	108	400 sh	do..lots s30	56
$1000	U.S 7·30s Aug	105	200 sh	do......	55 1-16
$1000	do........	105¼	4 sh	Lehigh Nav..	57½
$4000	do.........	105½	50 sh	Penna R.....	57¼
$1100	do..June..	105	10 sh	do.........	57¼
$150	do..June..	104¾	100 sh	Ph & E......c	32¾
$100	do..June..	104½	5 sh	F and M Bk..	129
$600	do July sm	104¾	50 sh	Girard Bk lots	55½
$4000	US 6s '81 coup.	110½	200 sh	MahanoyC.	2 1-16
$4050	U S 10-40s.coup	99¾	5 sh	Acad Music..	66

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

					Buying	Selling.
American Gold					148½	149
American Silver, ¼s and ½s					139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—						
"	"	June,	1864	....	13½	13½
"	"	July,	1864	....	13	13½
"	"	August,	1864	....	12½	12¾
"	"	October,	1864	....	11½	11¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864	....	10½	10¾
"	"	May,	1865	....	8½	8¾
"	"	August,	1865	....	7	7½
"	"	Sept.,	1865	....	6½	6¾
"	"	October,	1865	....	6	6½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 9.—There is a fair trade doing in Flour for home consumption at yesterday's quotations, but there is a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 1500 barrels, including 1100 barrels Northwestern extra family, at $10@11 50, the latter rate for very choice; $10 50@11 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and small lots at $6 75@7 50 for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for old stock extras; $10·50@11 for fresh ground new Wheat do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. In the absence of sales, we quote Rye Flour at $5 50@5 75, and Corn Meal at $4 25.

There is no abatement in the demand for prime Wheat, and the recent advance is well maintained. The receipts and stocks continue very small. Sales of 1000 bushels prime new Delaware red at $2·75. Rye is held at 95c.@$1, but there is not much demand. There is a somewhat better feeling in the market for Corn. Sales of 2000 bushels mixed Western at 89@90c. In Oats no new feature to present. Sales of 3000 bushels old Pennsylvania at 63c., and 5000 bushels new Southern at 48c.

There is no Cloverseed offering. We quote at $6·50@7 ₱ 64 lb. Prices of Timothy are nominal at $5·50. Flaxseed is selling at $3·45.

Whisky unchanged. Small sales Pennsylvania at $2·23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29.

A NEW RAILROAD IN ASIA.—The Smyrna and Aidin Railway, which was begun in 1858, was opened for through traffic on the 1st of July. This line, eighty and three-quarter miles in length, traverses the celebrated valley of Mæander, one of the richest districts in Asia Minor.

LOST.—LAST EVENING, A PACKAGE IN large envelope containing $519. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office. 1t*

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 127 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ NOTICE.—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for Excursions, by applying to F. R. CLARK, care of Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fortieth street, from Chesnut to Locust street, thence westward on the line of Locust street three hundred and fifty feet, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
8 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 16

☞ FOR SALE.—
THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND, North of and in close proximity to Gray's Ferry Bridge, having a front upon the SCHUYLKILL RIVER of 5.0 FEET, and on THIRTY-FIFTH Street 537 FEET, and upon the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE, and GRAY'S FERRY RAILROAD, 229 FEET, which is paved and curbed.
This property is located directly opposite the JUNCTION RAILROAD, where the READING, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE ROADS connect. A portion of this estate has been recently sold to the Messrs. Harrison Brothers & Co., who are now engaged in erecting large Manufactories and wharves upon it. This is one of the most desirable business locations upon the Schuylkill river and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining good positions for MANUFACTURING or other purposes.
Terms, one half Cash; balance on Mortgage.
WILLIAM H. KITCHLINE,
7 31 tuths6t4p No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 21t

☞ CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.
Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.
Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

GRAND CARNIVAL
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BAL MASQUE,
AT
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS........................$3 00
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THE GRAND CONCERT
AND
ELITE HOP OF THE SEASON,
AT THE
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Saturday Evening, August 11, 1866.
Particulars in future advertisements. [8 6 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.
The celebrated
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES,
The cheapest and best—indeed, the only strictly fire and burglar-proof safe made.
STEAM-ENGINE PACKING,
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequaled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENN'A.
Scales warranted to equal any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
8 6 No. 639 ARCH Street.

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THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.
Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,
8 2 thl0trp L. LEFORME.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
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No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

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IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
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Chapman's former store, where they have opened immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company
the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1
and $1·50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents;
very best imported, 35 cents.
The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jam
Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the c
and country.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPAN
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SHERRY WIN
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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WEDDING-CAKE FINE C
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The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufact
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The Best in the Market.
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Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Str

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BOARDING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a Room and Board in a private fa
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or to Let, the property of the late Dr. J. W. M
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the premises.

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Apply No. 19 S. FIFTH Street
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MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Str
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; M
and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Cr
Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

GAS LIGH
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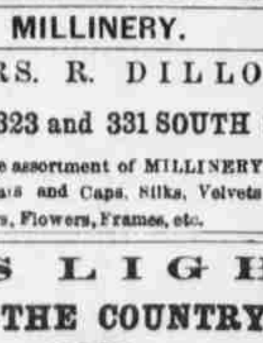

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FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUND
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This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of o
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having used them for the last three years will be
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Send for a Pamphlet.

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That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and
minister it in the safest and most effectual manner,
extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen
sand patients, and the medical profession will testify
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Stree

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Letter from Montgomery Blair.

PRAISE OF ALEXANDER STEPHENS—REBELLION NOT TREASON, BUT HONORABLE.

To the Editors of the *Evening Post*:—A writer in your paper makes some severe animadversions on the Hon Alexander H. Stephens, provoked by a letter written by him to me. His assuasive tone, the patriotic feeling, the resigned self-denying devotedness with which he acquiesces in the fortune meted out to himself in common with his fellow-citizens of the South, and would now turn adversity itself to good account by making it redound to a closer, more cordial and secure Union than that which preceded it, finds no toleration.

It is amazing, after the horrid struggle in which our kindred of all the States have been decimated, that any one should now be found unwilling to be appeased, and to renew fraternal feeling.

Mr. Stephens' great crime, in the eye of the *Evening Post's* correspondent, is that the same spirit now animates him that made that most eloquent of appeals—his speech to the people of Georgia—to avert the revolutionary conflict at the opening, by preventing the secession of Georgia from the Union which now pleads for her restoration, having in the interval stood by his State and the South. But is there anything unnatural or unpardonable in this? Do we not see the highest intelligence and noblest sensibility that adorn our nature drawn to the side of those who have fallen into error from honorable motives, although these motives have been instilled into the community by artful, intriguing, ambitious men, for selfish ends, at war with the public good? Does not any candid mind now perceive, that looks back on the thirty years' history of secession, that it was a war of sections, gradually brought to the issue and heat of battle by the ambition of a few political leaders, who availed themselves of the differences in great interests, North and South, which had prevailing sway over the minds of the masses in the two sections, to produce the belief that there was an irreconcilable incompatibility between them, rendering separation inevitable?

Everybody knows that there were multitudes of well-meaning enthusiasts on both sides, who urged on this quarrel under the delusion that it was a mere matter of discussion, which would be terminated by peaceful secession, or pass off like other political questions, by a collapse of the inflammatory feeling excited by debate. All such disputants and the great body of the people were taken by surprise on the outbreak of the war organized by a secret cabal of conspirators. But when the war came, in spite of all appeals to sober-minded patriots to stay its fury, when the thunder of cannon had begun, what could the lovers of peace in either section do but submit to the forces with which they were surrounded in the States to which they belonged? Gen. Lee said to my father, when sounded by him, at the request of President Lincoln, about taking the command of our army against the Rebellion, then hanging upon the decision of the Virginia Convention:—"Mr Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union—but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?" He could not determine then; said he would consult with his friend, General Scott, and went on the same day to Richmond, probably to arbitrate difficulties—and we see the result. It is hard for a noble mind to tear itself from home, kindred, friends, and native soil, and go into opposite ranks to crush them all.

This was the case of Stephens as well as Lee. It was the case of nearly every elevated soul in the South when the Government of the United States, delinquent in all its duties, had failed to make preparations to arrest violence at the outbreak, and cure the frenzy by binding it in the beginning, and prevent it running on until it became a sectional war, and, in effect, a national war, in its influence on the feelings of the people of both sections, who were brought to consider the success of one the subjugation of the other. As the South grew weaker, and began to stagger under the heavy blows of the gigantic North, all her brave spirits rallied to a man in her support. Even the slaves were moved by the natural instinct, for when all the white men, young and old, had left their homes, their women and children, to be protected and fed by their superior strength, they would not desert to our conquering army as it marched through the shrinking South, but fled with the panic stricken families and gave them aid and comfort. In this, did not the blacks prove themselves a loyal people? Would not the white man have proved himself a recreant if, under such circumstances, he had gone over to the invaders?

When the affairs of the South were absolutely desperate, and President Lincoln had sent a message invoking peace on terms that Mr Davis at one time seemed inclined to take, the commissioners appointed by him, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, were all anxious to conclude the war on the terms our President proposed. These gentlemen were for union and peace. Mr Davis, who had in charge the cause of the South, insisted on independence. Could the commissioners violate the trust which, according to the shape given by events to the cause they represented, and which they were bound to consider that of a whole people committed to Mr. Davis—could they take upon themselves to say it was treason, and commit all that concerned it to the arbitration of President Lincoln?

The aspects to which I thus allude show that the spread and continuance of a war puts a new face on that which at its inception was treason. The war upon King Charles the First in its inception was treason. It ceased to be treason long before the English commonwealth was established. Our war for independence, when the first blood was shed at Lexington, was held in England to be treason. It ceased to be thought so long before our republic was recognized as a nation. History is full of examples showing the distinction between violence and wrong proceeding from the heart of a community, and that without such warrant, though springing from the impulse of a multitude; and the history of all nations proves, also, that this singular alchemy by which great wars convert great crimes into pardonable offenses, and sometimes into blessings, is well understood by the common mind of every other people as well as by our own.

That Providence will bring good out of the civil war of our unhappy conflict I most sincerely hope, but this devoutly wished for consummation can never be accomplished if the patriotic benevolent men who sought to prevent the severance of the Union and avert the war, and even those who passed through it, and whose only guilt was in defending their homes and families from its calamities, and now seek to restore the Union and perfect concord, are to be deemed unpardonable offenders.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR.

Montgomery county, Md., August 6.

FIVE-MILE FOOT RACE.

A CONTEST ON THE UNION COURSE—A CANADA BOY THE WINNER—TIME, 30·22.

A foot race of five miles for a stake of $1000 came off between Matt. Cassidy, of New York, and John Wild, of Canada, on the Union Course yesterday afternoon.

Both men are representative runners, and well-known among sporting circles; but from some cause only a few attended the affair. The Canadian appeared on the ground first, "stripped to the buff," excepting a scanty pair of blue tights. Cassidy was similarly attired, but his color was red.

In physical proportions there was little difference between the contestants, Wild being the taller and more powerful of the two, while his opponent was a light weight, with limbs hardened and apparently adapted to running. Both had their hair cut short, making their heads look terrier-shaped and altogether very unattractive.

Each was girthed with straps around the waist, and held in their hands some pieces of cork which they gripped hard when they became exhausted. A few bets were offered and taken, Cassidy having the choice. On the first heat the running was slow, the intention of the contestants being to reserve their full powers to the last. Cassidy took the inside track and led slightly over the first mile.

The Canadian went ahead on the second mile, the speed being increased very little. On coming past the judges' stand the third time the gait began to get brisk, and the two seconds, who had been heretofore accompanying their respective principals, now turned back to meet them half way in readiness to sponge them and moisten their tongues with lemon juice.

Canada was in advance, going on a kind of Indian lope, with his head part of the time down, and his hands raised to his chest. Cassidy kept on a regular pace, but did not go over the ground with the ease of his competitor.

The second, third, and fourth miles had been run, Wild leading, and now the struggle for the victory commenced in good earnest. They both doubled on their speed, but Wild kept gaining, and at the second quarter was 60 yards ahead.

He gradually increased this distance, and came to the winning post without any signs of great exertion. The time for the whole five miles was 30 minutes and 22 seconds; the best time for a single mile was 5·47 on the fifth mile.

According to the agreement between Cassidy and Wild, the latter is pledge to run any man in the United States, for five or ten miles, for any amount from $1000 to $5000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

OUR STREET MUSICIANS.—The organ-grinders, who have had the monopoly of our street music for so many years, are now about to be outrivalled by the Italian harpists, who are to be heard in all quarters of the city. The old time-honored hand-organs, which were the delight of the oldest inhabitant when he was a boy, and his execration when he arrived at maturer years, are now making a greater noise than ever to maintain their old time-honored importance. How often have we, when we were children, stood by with wondering amazement on our faces to behold the antics of the monkey, or the incomprehensible movements of the automatic figures! Even now there are some of these instruments that one can listen to with pleasure, as their rich heavy notes come out with all the swelling volume of a church organ, in the midst of the bustle and confusion of the business quarters of the city. Speaking of hand-organs, who does not know the old organ woman whose cupboard-looking affair grinds out a most doleful series of ancient tunes, that can scarcely be heard across the pavement when all else is silence. And yet the old woman appears to have an affection for that venerable instrument of torture. She hugs it as she turns the dilapidated handle as if it were of her own flesh and blood.

But we would speak more particularly of the Italian harpists. Within the past year or two there appears to have been an unusual influx of these people. Their music is really, in most cases, very fine, and when accompanied by a first-rate violinist, is far better than the more pretentious music of the majority of our players on the piano. To the poorer classes the street music is almost the sole humanizing agent that comes within their notice.

POPULAR EXCITEMENTS.—It is a well-known fact that the American people are the most excitable people in the world, not even excepting the French. As a consequence of this they are in the seventh heaven of exhilaration and hope, or in the very depths of depression. A most excellent example of this is the recent excitement and subsequent depression on the subject of the Atlantic Cable. While there were some who considered that it was perfect, and would never need any more care in respect to its good working, there were other old fogies who did not believe it did or even would work, and that the report of its success was a hoax. The most reasonable part of the community, however, were those who could look at the thing calmly, and without excitement of any kind could judge of the benefits it would produce, and the difficulties it would encounter. For a few days, indeed, it seemed as if it had stopped working entirely and now, by to-day's paper, we see that it has recommenced again. We have received very important news from Europe, as will be seen by reference to our columns. There is no doubt that the working of the cable will continue to exhibit great fluctuations, and no apparent means can be adopted to prevent them.

THE WORMS ON OUR SHADE TREES.—A few years ago when the measuring worm first began to be troublesome, everybody was raising a tempest in a teapot about it. The brains of our citizens were taxed to invent means to abate the nuisance, and the trees around our city were strung with curious devices to puzzle the worms in getting up and down the trees. Now the reign of these nasty worms is again at its height, and nobody seems to care about it enough to make any remarks or suggestions as to the ways and means of ridding our trees of their presence. The trees which are most liable to be attacked by the pests are the mulberries and maples. It appears that one great cause of the great quantity of these vermin is the small number of birds we have in and around our city. Although we have laws to protect all insectivorous birds, yet they no sooner make their appearance than they are slaughtered right and left by our youthful population. There should be severer penalties than are now in force, and the law in this respect should be more rigidly enforced than it is.

COLLECTING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Yesterday afternoon Henry Thomas was arrested by Officer Fitzzinger, at Fifteenth and Green streets, while collecting money for the alleged benefit of the Lincoln Hose Company. One of the members getting wind of the nefarious operations of the enterprising Henry Thomas, informed the officer, who made the arrest. It is not known how much he managed to collect before he was put in limbo, but it is not supposed to be any considerable amount. People cannot be too much on their guard in respect to the honesty of those persons who call around for subscriptions for various charitable purposes. There are always sharpers and swindlers who are on the lookout to play on the better feelings of our citizens. Thomas was held in $1000 by Alderman Hutchinson for a further hearing.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday afternoon Mary Martin, who keeps a place at No. 25 Annapolis street, was arrested, and committed by Alderman Pottinger, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It seems that she was in the habit of receiving small articles stolen by wharf rats in the neighborhood. Two of those captured yesterday while in the act of robbing the crates on Almond street wharf of crockery and china, were also committed by Alderman Pottinger to testify against Mary Martin, in default of $500. Their names are Ann Lanigan and Abbie Shea. Several others were taken at the same time, but were discharged to testify.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Last night John P. Banford, who had been an employe on board the Market street ferry boat, but had been discharged some time ago, met one of the deck hands and struck him on the head with either a black-jack or brass knuckles, making a fearful gash. The man who was wounded was insensible for several hours. Banford was arrested this morning about 1·30 A. M., at Water and Chesnut streets, and was held by Alderman Beitler in default of $500 bail to answer.

THE RECENT RAIN.—The country, which for the past few weeks has been suffering from an almost universal drouth, is now showing the highly beneficial effects of the rain of last night. The fields of corn and the meadows which were almost withering under the rays of the hot sun, and the influence of the dry weather, have taken a new start. It is indeed refreshing to look at the altered appearance of every green thing that grows, under its influence.

STEALING STAIR CARPET.—Yesterday Thomas Martin, a colored man, was arrested at Sixth and Fitzwater streets, by Officer McFetters, with a roll of carpet under his arm. As he could not give a good title to the possession of the carpet, he was escorted to the Second District Station House, and at the hearing before Alderman Pottinger this morning he was committed in default of bail. The carpet is now at the Station House awaiting an owner.

ANOTHER HOUSE ROBBERY.—If people will go away from the city, and leave their household goods unprotected, they must expect to come back and find that some one has gone through them in their absence. The house of Mr. Fitzgerald, residing at No. 1626 North Broad street, was entered on the third of this month and ransacked. Clothing and jewelry were taken to the amount of $300.

STEALING WASH CLOTHES.—Anne Smith was arrested this morning, about half past five o'clock, on the charge above stated. She had, when arrested, a newly washed bed valance, which she had evidently taken from some of the clothes lines in the vicinity. She was arrested at Ninth and Shippen streets by Officer Sample. After a hearing, she was committed by Alderman Pottinger to answer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man died suddenly in a house in Bedford street, above Seventh, this morning. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire broke out at No. 312 Cypress street this morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

A PUGNACIOUS CUSTOMER.—An aggravated assault and battery was committed upon a young man named Henry Sproul by an Englishman named William Wells. Wells drew a pistol on him, and then struck him in the mouth. He also made an assault upon Sproul's employer, Mr. W. H. Clough. After committing these outrages Wells made his escape.

DARING ROBBERY.—There was a daring robbery perpetrated in the Twenty-seventh Ward. Some men entered the house of Mr. Krider early this morning, on Gray's lane, and ransacked the house, taking a number of valuable articles. No arrests have yet been made.

CHOLERA ABATING.—Four cases only of cholera were reported to-day, and no deaths. These cases are improving, and favorable symptoms of recovery are apparent.

LOYALTY UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES—
In Lissa's recent naval fight,
An iron clad blew up outright,
With all that were on board;
But, as into the air they flew,
A loud huzza burst from the crew,
Who shouted as they soared—
"Hurrah for our Italian King!"
Now, if as high some men were blown,
Who have our mode of dealing known,
With "Tower Hall!" the air would ring!
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresholds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

HOME AGAIN—MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—After an absence from home for the purpose of rest, Dr. S. W. Beckwith and wife have resumed their duties at No. 1220 Walnut street. Those desirous of using the pleasant and strengthening treatment of Electricity, as applied to disease, can now make application. For the last two years we have, by our new discoveries, been effecting some of the most astonishing cures on record of cancers, tumors, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung diseases, and general affections of the respiratory and digestive organs, together with other chronic diseases. Those desiring a circular containing a description of the treatment, references, certificates of cures, etc. with other interesting information for the afflicted, can have them by application at the office, or by letter. Consultation free.

Mrs. Beckwith will be at home hereafter to attend to the ladies' department.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM by the Atlantic Cable, from the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia:—

SOMERSET HOUSE, Aug. 2, '66.—The Lord Mayor would be pleased to see you and your suite here next Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 5, '66.
(Signed) ROMANE,
Lord Mayor of London.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia

[ANSWER.]

Will be unable myself to come, but will send on my suit, the Linen one I got of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.
(Signed), MORTON,
Lord Mayor of Philadelphia.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIÆ MORI—Noble, beautiful, and fitting is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. Marsden, in the preparation of his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

STRAIGHT TO THE ZENITH of the firmament of Fashion—even as a star might go up from the horizon to the meridian—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has ascended in three short years, leaving behind it all the lesser lights, foreign and domestic, and establishing its pre eminence over all the perfumes of the day.—*Bangor Democrat.*

TERRIBLE—600 DEATHS BY CHOLERA INFANTUM here in July, which Dr. Fitler's Infant Carminative would have positively prevented. Mothers who use it will never be without it. Tested forty years. 25 cents.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Needle's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand, their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are for sale by our best Druggists, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the premonitory symptoms.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar street, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS of all styles. Don't fail to call at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. You will find them what you desire, superior pictures.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—W. C. Yost, No. 1536 North Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia; suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HAZLITT—BARNES.—In Philadelphia, 1866, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Mr. JAMES W. HAZLITT, formerly of Wilmington, Del., to Miss HANNAH E. BARNES, of this city.

DIED.

BESSAN.—Fell asleep in Jesus at Washington, D. C., on Saturday last, RICHARD BESSAN, son of George and Sarah Bessan, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, Cottage street, Chesnut Hill, on Friday afternoon next, August 10, at 2 o'clock.

NEAFIE.—On the 7th instant, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, JAMES NEAFIE, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 521 Richmond street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services to be held at the Twelfth Baptist Church, Richmond street.

SAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th instant, JOHN SAYLOR, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, back of Spring Garden street, above Fifteenth, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VANTINE.—On the 7th instant JULIA BELROSE VANTINE, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Vantine, aged 16 years 2 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1626 Beulah street (below Tasker and below Eighth), on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

WEST.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on the 7th instant, CHARLES BROWN, son of George A. and Cornelia B. West, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 712 N. Seventh street, on Friday morning, August 10, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, of disease of the heart, JAMES WRIGHT, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Reliance Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1618 Latimer street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUM VITÆ, APPLE Wood, Leather, Brass and Iron Wheel Table, Chair, Bracket and Bed Casters with pivots, screws, or sockets. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A NICE AND SEASONABLE GIFT TO A lady friend would be a Pocket Fruit Knife, with silver blade and pearl handle. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRASS CURTAIN AND SCREW RINGS AND Iron Screw Eyes. An assortment of all kinds and sizes at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 4t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennett, Hon Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

Underwriters' Sale.
2500 KEGS ANCHOR BRAND NAILS, SPIKES, AND BRADS.
On Monday Morning.
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, No. 510 North street, about 2500 kegs Nails, etc., slightly damaged by water at the late fire in Commerce street, will be sold for account of the Underwriters.
Terms—Cash.
Catalogues will be ready two days previous to the sale. 8 8 4t

600 OPEN LOTS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning
at sharp 9½ o'clock, a very large assortment, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade. 8 8 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., for Fall of 1866, by catalogue,
On Wednesday,
August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 850 lots new and desirable goods for approaching sales. 8 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 7 10 tuths rp

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME
For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH
This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures, CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANEMIA.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.
This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street.
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thtf

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 8 8 3t*

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS
6 1

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

OUR NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Interesting Statistics of Interments

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 9.

Our National Cemeteries.

The number of National Cemeteries established under Colonel Moore, since the 30th of June, is sixteen, as follows:—Old Soldiers' Home, containing 5717; Harmony, Fort Arlington, 9795; Union, 1012; Andersonville, Georgia, 12,912; Alexandria, 3601; Hampton, 3141; Belle Isle, near Richmond, 155; Ball's Bluff, 51; Winchester, 5700; Cold Harbor, 1930; Glendale, near Malvern Hill, 1077, which is expected will receive finally 3000; Seven Pines, 1335; Fort Harrison, 745, to be increased to 3800; Fredericksburg, 2442, which will be increased to near 15,000. The corps under Colonel Moore have already removed to cemeteries 49,112, and it is estimated that 50,808 bodies remain to be removed. The average expense is eight dollars per body.

More Removals.

There are rumors that the following officers will be removed in a few days:—Postmaster Sayles J. Bowen, Collector of Internal Revenue L. Cephane, and Register of Wills Z. C. Robbins.

Election of Delegates.

The election of delegates to represent the conservatives in the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th of August takes place at the City Hall to-morrow. Quite an exciting time is expected. Mayor Wallach, as well as Mayor Addison, of Georgetown, declines positively to be a candidate.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—The steamer *Kensington*, hence to New York, is hard aground on the bar.

The Board of Levee Commissioners have passed resolutions requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, for the purpose of making an appropriation for reconstructing the levees.

The Military Commission is still in session investigating the causes of the late riots. Their proceedings have not been divulged.

Cotton—The sales to-day amounted to 1350 bales, at 32@34c. for middlings. Receipts, 124 bales. Gold, 146.

Accident on Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad.

SUNBURY, Pa., August 9, via Harrisburg.—This morning, at three o'clock, a train of five lumber cars were thrown off the track between Williamsport and Sunbury, on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad. Two of the cars were broken and the lumber confusedly piled upon the road.

The engine and tender were turned over into a ditch. The engineer, J. W. Butter, was by this occurrence buried in the sand nearly up to his head and was dug out, the extent of his injury being a sprained ankle. Passengers travelling in different directions exchanged cars on each side of the wreck. Those for Harrisburg did not arrive until three hours after schedule time.

Storm at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 9.—A heavy northeast storm is prevailing to-day on Lake Ontario. The Canadian schooner *Elmira*, laden with stove-bolts, in endeavoring to enter the harbor of Genesee, about 9 o'clock, struck upon a sunken east pier, and became a wreck. Captain J. H. Ledyard manned the life-boat with twelve stout men and rescued the crew, who were clinging to the rigging as the waves swept over the wreck.

Texas.

GALVESTON, August 7.—The Texas Legislature met at Austin yesterday. The House was fully organized. The inauguration of Governor Throckmorton will take place on the 9th. No business will be transacted until his message is received.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Thomas A. Price was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Convention of the Fifth District.

Death of a Provost Marshal.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 9.—George R. Dodge, first Provost Marshal of Baltimore after the 19th of April riot, died this morning after a brief illness.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Cotton dull, but unchanged. Flour dull; sales of 5000 bbls. at unchanged prices; Southern unchanged and heavy; 290 barrels sold; Canada nominal. Wheat dull and declining. Corn advanced 1 cent; sales of 46,000 bushels at 81½c. Pork buoyant at $31·87½@32. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Cumberland preferred, 47¾; Illinois Central, 122¾; Michigan Southern, 86¼; New York Central, 105; Reading, 112¾; Hudson River, 120; Virginia, 66½; Eries, 68¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56½; United States 6s, 120; Coupons 1868, 125; ditto 1881, 110¾; ditto, 1862, 109¾; ditto, 1864, 107; ditto, 1865, 107¼; Treasury 7·30s, 106@106¾; Gold, 148¾; money unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active, and 5 cents higher; prime, $2 05@2·12; choice, $2 15@2 20. Corn, 60@65c. for mixed and yellow, and 74@79c. for white. Oats dull at 38@40c. Mess Pork, $33. Bacon higher. City cured clear sides, 21½@22c., and shoulders 17@17½c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s new....	98¼	100 sh N Y & Mid....	5¼
$300 do..........	98¼	100 sh do..........	5¼
$1600 do.....mun	98¼	20 sh N Central....	46¼
$5000 Pa 6s..........	94	8 sh Leh Nav......	57¼
$1224·10 do.......	94	100 sh Read....b5int	56
$280 do..........	94	100 sh do....b5int	56
$500 do..........	93¾	50 sh do.......b5	56
$250 do..........	93¾	100 sh do..........	56
$250 do..........	93¾	100 sh do......s10	55¾
$5000 US 5-20s 62...	109½	100 sh Ph & E...b30	32¼
$9000 do....1865	107¼	300 sh do.........c	32¼
$5000 U S 7-30s June	105¼	100 sh Fulton....b30	7
100 sh Ocean.....s60	4¾	20 sh Penn R.......	57¼

SECOND BOARD

$2000 Pa 5s..........	94	100 sh 13th & 15th s30	21¼
$1000 do..........	94½	100 sh Sch Nav......	27
$1000 do..........	94½	100 sh do.....b30	27¼
$1000 Susq Cnl bds.	59	200 sh do..........	27
$4000 Pa R 1st mtg 6	99½	300 sh Ph & E...b30	32¾
$2500 U S 5-20s 62.	109½	100 sh do......b30	32¾
$11000 Phil 6s, mun..	96¾	5 sh Cam. & Am..	125

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN E. CARROLL and JAMES C. WIGHAM, under the firm name of CARROLL & WIGHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, and all claims will be presented for settlement to JOHN E. CARROLL.
CARROLL & WIGHAM.
Snow Hill Mills, Chester, August 9, 1866. 84 8 9 6t

CHEMICAL ACIDS.

Manufacture of Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muriatic Acids.

The extent of the chemical knowledge acquired at school by most of us was so slight that with regard to acids memory can generally tell us very little indeed, and nine out of ten of us return from the foggy attempt to recall for present use something of the hard-studied chemistry of the olden days of school, and birch and ferule, with only the vague impression that an "acid" is something sour. Those of us, perhaps, whose literary tastes have led us to the perusal of the "Mysteries of Paris," may recollect the fate of that amiable assassin who washed his face in sulphuric acid in order to place himself beyond recognition by the police, and may have a tolerably distinct idea that oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) is not as great a beautifier for the complexion as lily-white night-blooming emande-sozodont, but beyond this our acidulous chemical knowledge is among the things that were. The object of this article is to show that there is more acid manufactured than is absolutely required by those gentlemen who desire to burn off their noses and eyelids that they may not be recognized by Detective 12,972 B; and also to tell where and how the said acid is made, and for what other purposes it is used.

The three chemical compounds known as "acids," which are most extensively employed in the arts and manufactures, are sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, nitric acid or aquafortis, and muriatic acid. Though Philadelphia is probably the headquarters of the chemical manufacturing business, there are, nevertheless, two large establishments for that purpose in the immediate vicinity of New York. From the obliging superintendent of one of these we have obtained the facts hereinafter embodied.

For the manufacture of the acids known in commerce very extensive and costly works are required, and the persons employed in the manipulation of the various ingredients must be men of superior intelligence and some education, as well as of a first-rate degree of mechanical skill. The slightest carelessness, from either inattention or pure ignorance, might result in the most serious consequences to the workmen, to the neighbors, and to the stock and machinery employed. This will become apparent when a glance is taken at the nature of the materials employed.

Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is made from sulphur and nitrate of soda. The former article is one product of volcanic action, and is always abundantly found in all countries subject to earthquake or other volcanic phenomena. It is also found in great quantities in lands where such disturbing agencies completed their alloted work ages ago. It is a substance too well known to require special description. Nitate of soda comes from South America; that is, the best quality of it does. There is, however, another salt so nearly resembling it that the one may be substituted for the other in manufactures, and frequently is so substituted; and that salt is nitrate of potash. This is better known to most of us as ordinary saltpetre. The great supply of this is drawn from the East Indies, but of late it has been too expensive to be used in the making of acid, where nitrate of soda could be procured.

The war, which affected every sort of trade and business indirectly, laid its remorseless hand immediately upon this manufacture; the reason was that the needs of the nations who were desirous of cutting each other's throats and blowing each other's heads off had to be supplied, even if the more quiet pursuits of peaceful men had to suffer thereby. Gunpowder cannot be made without a certain proportion of "villainous saltpetre," and to supply the quantity required by the powder-mills all other trades requiring for their prosecution a modicum of this same substance had to suffer, that the killing of men might go on unchecked.

It can be easily seen that, requiring as it does the use of large quantities of the two active ingredients of gunpowder, the manufacture of chemical acids must needs be attended with danger and conducted with great care. Gunpowder, as is well known, is composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. As the latter substance is entirely inert, it follows that the other two are the active agents in making powder the tremendous agent it has ever been. And yet so carefully are these combustibles used in the chemical works, that we have yet to hear of the first accident involving loss of life that has occurred in the United States.

In making sulphuric acid, the principal apparatus consists of certain furnaces, steam-boilers, receiving vats, condensers, and receivers. There is first a long row of melting retorts, under which fierce fires are burning. These retorts are not unlike the ordinary steam-boiler in shape—being long, iron cylinders of perhaps a foot and a half or two feet in diameter, by fifteen feet in length. Into these cylinders or retorts the sulphur is placed, and a strong fire built in the furnaces immediately underneath. When the sulphur has begun to burn, and also to melt, which it does simultaneously, a number of large iron pots, filled with the nitrate of soda, are introduced into the cylindrical retorts and deposited immediately upon the top and in the midst of the burning mass of sulphur. The fires are kept up to their maximum temperature, and shortly the soda also begins to melt, and the fumes of the two fusing substances unite into a third vapor, distinct from either of the originals, and in this form the dense, heavy gas is led up from the back of the retorts through wide-mouthed pipes into the condensing tanks on the story above. Of these condensing tanks there are, at the chemical works we saw, two—one, known as the little "tank," is of the diminutive size of twenty-five feet long, twenty-five feet high, and twenty-five feet wide, thus giving a perfect cube-shaped room, capable of containing 15,625 cubic feet of gas. Into this miniature receptacle the vapor from the retorts is first passed; thence it goes by large pipes into the "large tank," which is truly of most formidable dimensions. It is one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty-five feet high, and thirty-five wide, thus containing 183,750 cubic feet. In this huge tank the gas is mixed with heated steam, forced in through pipes, which are let in through the side of the room. In a few minutes after the admission of the steam the gases begin to condense and to drop from the roof and sides, and to fall in a continuous shower upon the floor. Here it forms a pool about a foot and a half deep, and one hundred and fifty long, affording the most favorable opportunity that could possibly be desired by any enterprising gentleman desiring to take a bath in the real genuine oil of vitriol.

From this floor the acid is drawn off by syphons and put into glass vessels known as "carboys," which contain ten to twelve gallons by measure, or about one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-five pounds of acid by weight.

Any gas which remains uncondensed in the large tank is passed into a tall condenser shaped like a huge chimney, and which is filled with coke. From this condenser it passes also through another filled in like manner, which two are expected to reduce the whole of the gas to liquid form. These tanks and condensers are all lined with sheet-lead, weighing six pounds to the square foot. Lead is the only substance that will perfectly withstand the action of pure sulphuric acid. Even the edges of the various pieces of this leaden lining cannot be fastened with ordinary solder, but must be joined with pure lead. For the same reason there can be no inside supports of metal or wood, as either would be quickly destroyed by the eating action of the acid. Therefore the entire roof of the huge tank is built on the "suspension-bridge" plan, and there are no supports or braces whatever inside.

Muriatic acid is manufactured from common salt and sulphuric acid. The process of manufacture is similar to the one already described. The salt is put into cylindrical retorts, which are sealed, all but a small circular hole, through which is afterwards introduced the oil of vitriol, after which the aperture is sealed. Fires are then kindled, and the gas driven off through a pipe in the back of the retort. This gas is conducted through a long series of glass receivers to the top of the building, thence down through another line of similar condensing vessels, and into the stone-ware receivers, from which the acid is drawn off into the carboys for delivery.

Nitric acid is made from nitrate of soda and sulphuric acid, the process being identical with the one last described in every essential particular.

The refuse salt which is left from both these processes is sulphate of soda, or the common Glauber's salts, and are sold to make soda ash, which is used to a great extent in the manufacture of glass.

Sulphuric acid is largely employed in refining petroleum; in fact, were it not for the cheapness of sulphuric acid, many of the petroleum wells would be worthless, owing to the cost of refining their product, which could not be done so as to pay by a costly process on a small scale.

Nitric acid is largely employed by dyers, and also in the making of percussion-caps, and for many other uses.

Muriatic acid is used in large quantities for the purpose of rendering railroad ties and sleepers and railroad bridge timber impervious to moisture. By a peculiar process, and the addition of other materials, muriatic acid is transformed into chloride of zinc, and is, by tremendous pressure, forced into the pores of timber, the moisture having been previously extracted therefrom. This process so preserves the timber that no amount of exposure to moisture will affect it, nor will insects attack it.

At the chemical factories where the above-described acids are manufactured, a number of other important articles are made. Among these are aquafortis, which is simply unpurified nitric acid, muriate of tin, oxy-muriate of tin, nitrate of iron, nitro-muriate of tin, tin crystals, acetate of tin, sulphate of soda, salts of tartar, aqua ammonia, concentrated aqua ammonia, supho-muriate of tin, what is known as "plum spirits," and various other compounds. The greater part of these last-named articles are used almost exclusively by dyers, and with the acids are employed for coloring, bleaching, etc.

When first put into the market from the factory, sulphuric acid is worth from four to five cents per pound; nitric acid, fifteen to twenty cents per pound; muriatic acid, four to five cents per pound.

The carboys, or glass demijohn shaped vessels in which the acids are sent to market are always carefully boxed up, to avoid, as far as may be, the danger of breakage, inasmuch as the consequences of breaking a ten-gallon jug of oil of vitriol on a steamboat deck might not be pleasant.

A few years since, a gentleman who spent an evening with old King Whiskey and a few friends, went home to the chemical factory where he was employed, to sleep. Feeling thirsty he took a drink from a stone pitcher, filled with what he supposed to be water; it proved, however, to be sulphuric acid. Of course death at once ensued.—*Rufus King Browne, M. D.*

NOTORIOUS FREEBOOTERS.

Scandinavian Robbers—English Pirates.

An article on "Brigandage" in the last number of the *Westminster Review*, founded on the recent narratives of Mr. Moens' experiences in Italy, gives a series of curious sketches of notorious freebooters of mediæval and modern times. Two of these stories are as follows:—

THE THIRTY ROVERS OF JOMSBURGH.

"It is impossible to read some of the stories of the old Sea Kings of Scandanavia without feeling admiration for the splendid daring and stoical disregard of life exhibited by those noblest and most romantic of robbers. Take the famous Norse legend of the thirty rovers of Jomsburgh, for instance, who were captured by Jarl Hakon, king of Norway, about the year 924. The king had determined to cut off the heads of all his captives, and appointed Thorkell Leire, one of the most famous of the Norwegian chieftains, to act as executioner. The Jomsburgh men were made to sit down before the king on a log of wood, with their legs bound together by a rope. Osier twigs were twisted in their hair, and a slave stood behind each to keep his head steady. Soon three heads rolled to the ground before the mighty sweep of Thorkell's axe. Then turning to the rest of the captives with a mocking smile, the Norwegian chief asked them what they thought of death. 'I only beg of thee,' said one, 'to be quick over thy work. Thou knowest it is a question oft discussed at Jomsburgh, whether or not a man feels anything after losing his head. If, after my head is cut off, I throw this knife at thee, that will show that I retain some feeling: if I let it fall, it will prove the contrary. Now strike.' Thorkell did as he was told: but no sooner was the man's head struck off than the knife fell to the ground from his powerless grasp. 'Strike the blow in my face,' said the next; 'I will sit still without flinching. Watch my eye, to see if I wink: for the rovers of Jomsburgh know how to meet the stroke of death without betraying any emotion.' He kept his promise, and received the blow without winking his eyes.

"Then Sigurd, the son of Bui the Thick, a fine young man in the flower of his age, with long fair hair as fine as silk flowing in ringlets over his shoulder, then addressed Thorkell:—'I fear not death, but I must pray thee not to let my hair be touched by a slave, or stained with my blood.' Upon this one of Hakon's followers stepped forward and held Sigurd's head instead of the slave; but as Thorkell's battle axe was whizzing through the air, Sigurd twitched his head forward so strongly that the axe passed him untouched, and cut off both the hands of the warrior who held him. The fierce Hakon was hugely delighted at this practical joke, and his son, Eirek, immediately loosed Sigurd from the rope. Thorkell, however, being determined not to be baulked of his prey, now rushed with uplifted axe upon Vagn Akason, another of the captives; but the crafty sea-rover threw himself on the ground, so that Thorkell fell over him and cut the rope with his axe. Being thus freed from the bonds which held him, Vagn sprang up, and cut down Thorkell with his own weapon. Eirek then asked Vagn whether he would accept life from his hands. 'Willingly,' was the reply, 'provided thou wilt give it to all of us.' Upon this the rope was loosened, and the twelve rovers who had escaped death returned to their native rocks. This Vagn was the most unruly and fierce of the Jomsburgh men. He sought admittance to the piratical community when he was only twelve years old, and when their chief, the celebrated Palnatoki, refused his application on the ground of his youth, Vagn coolly replied that he was as strong as a youth of eighteen, and offered to fight the most famous of the rovers, Jarl Sigvald, in proof of his assertion. The challenge was accepted, and Vagn pressed his antagonist so closely with his battle-axe that the chief was obliged to interfere to prevent Sigvald from being killed by the formidable boy."

TWO ENGLISHMEN—LOW AND TEACH.

"Low was a Londoner, and his taste for piracy was exhibited at a very early age. It is said that when a boy he used to levy contributions among his companions, and that if any of them refused, a fight was the result. His first exploit was to shoot at his captain because the latter ordered him on an expedition just as Low was about to have his dinner. He then set up as a pirate, and was remarkably successful in his captures, chiefly on account of the terror he inspired. Once he captured a French ship, and being in want of provisions, he offered to the governor of a French port to give her up provided he would send him a supply. The provisions were sent, and Low liberated the crew, but declined to give up the vessel, on the ground that there was a very stout cook on board, who, being a greasy fellow, ought to fry well. He then had the unfortunate man bound to the mast, and set the ship on fire. Still more atrocious was his conduct towards the captain and crew of a Portuguese ship which he had captured. Having heard that there was a large sum of money on board he searched all over the vessel, but without success, upon which he ordered the crew to be put to the torture in order to make them say where the treasure was concealed. It then came out that the captain had, during the chase, hung the bag containing the money out of his cabin window, and that when the pirate came on board he had cut the rope, and the bag had fallen into the sea. This put Low into such a frenzy that he immediately ordered the captain's lips to be cut off and broiled before his eyes, after which both he and the crew were murdered. The cruelty of this singular ruffian did not, however, always require so much provocation. He would murder a man out of simple exuberance of spirits, and when he was in the best of humors. One thing only is accorded to his credit; he never ill-treated his own countrymen. The only instance in which he fled from the pursuit of a man-of-war was when it was manned by English sailors; and once when he captured a brigantine, of which the crew was one-half English and one-half Portuguese, he hanged the latter, and allowed the English to go where they pleased.

"Teach, better known in the West Indies as Black Beard, was a grotesque villain, who delighted in a sort of picturesque ruffianism that made him the admiration as well as the terror of the country in which he committed his depredations. The *soubriquet* by which he was known was derived from a black beard of extraordinary length, which covered nearly the whole of his face, and which he used to twist into numberless small tails. While in action he had three brace of pistols slung across his shoulders, and lighted matches stuck under his hat, which illumined his dusky face and fierce eyes with an unearthly glare, and, together with his bristling beard and wild gestures, made up a picture that few could look upon without fear. From time to time he would land for the purpose of holding a 'council.' On these occasions, seated under a wild fig-tree, with his band surrounding him, he would consult them about his plans, punish those who had broken the rules of the band, and reward the bravest and most enterprising. He had a harem of fourteen wives, whom he treated with such brutality that even his crew were horror-struck at his conduct. None of them, however, dared to whisper a word of remonstrance, for they knew his despotic temper, and believed him to be armed with supernatural power, which enabled him to do anything he wished.

"Those of his companions who were taken alive in his last battle used to relate how once, upon a cruise, they found they had a stranger on board; how this stranger was seen for several days among them, sometimes below, sometimes on deck, although none of the crew could say who he was, or whence he came; and how at last he disappeared in the same mysterious manner as he had come, and all of them religiously believed he was the devil. The belief that Black Beard was in communication with the Spirit of Evil was still further strengthened by another incident which well paints the grotesque extravagance of the man. Being one day at sea, and a little flushed with drink, 'Come,' said he, 'let us make a hell of our own, and try how long we can bear it.' He then went down with some of his men into the hold, and, after shutting down the hatches, filled several tubs with sulphur and other combustible materials, which he set on fire, thus literally involving himself and his men in fire and brimstone; after which he danced about the hold with oaths and frantic gestures, apparently not in the least affected by the choking vapor which filled the air, until his companions, fainting and nearly suffocated, compelled him to release them. His convivial humor was of a similar kind. In one of his drunken fits, while seated in his cabin at dinner, he blew out the candles, cocked his pistols, and, crossing his hands, fired on each side at his companions, one of whom received a shot which maimed him for life. This story he used to tell himself with great glee, adding that, 'if he did not now and then kill one of his men, they would forget who he was.'"

Among continental brigands the writer gives the palm for chivalry to the Klepts, who ruled the Thessalian mountains at the time of the Turkish rule in Greece. The Spanish bandits are said to have robbed their victims with a certain amount of courtesy, whilst Italians are put lowest in the scale, both as regards generosity and courage.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9tp ws

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

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For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do do	8·00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTI
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direc
of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M Moore,
sistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G str
near Twentieth street, Washington, on THU
DAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following T
graph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery
240 Porous Cups.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.
250 pounds Mercury.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Wire I
66 miles Insulated T
graph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
48 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pip
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delive
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper W
No. 23.
5 spools Copper W
No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Pe
(in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Benc
Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable F
Telegraph Battery.
303 Zincs for Grove
tery.
6 Empty Mercury Fl
(iron), with Sc
Wrenches, Screw D
ers, Spirit Lamps,
dering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in whic
remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFI
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 186
LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNE
RIDING SADDLES, ETC.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United S
Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wh
Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August
and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commen
on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M
lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the fol
ing described Harness, etc., viz:—
Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan saddles, worn.
Collars, a sorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles, worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.
All this Harness is made of the best mater
strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspe
when purchased by the Government, and is
sold because the war is ended, and is no lo
needed for the army.
Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express C
panies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness D
ers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. S
an opportunity will not occur again. It is prob
the last large lot of Government Harness that
be sold in this city, and will not bring anyt
like its true value. Much money may be mad
purchasers reselling and disposing of the sam
the West and elsewhere.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government fu
a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be pai
every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-
hours after the sale.
All articles purchased must be removed wi
two days from date of sale.
By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, U. S. A.
Assistant Quartermaster-Gener
GEORGE R. ORME
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermast

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RA
ROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 250 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexan
Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balanc
United States Military Railroad Property remai
on hand at that place, consisting in part as
lows:—
Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Eng
Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches,
One Tender Truck, two small truck Cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheel
axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to
yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen
Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable
road Iron.
(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast S
Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Ru
Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Cou
Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a
riety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at
Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomo
Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored.
balance of the articles will be sold at the Rail
Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexan
Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'c
A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,
Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennoc
Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Pen
builders.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the prop
will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Arm

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT A
TION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direc
of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins,
M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at L
COLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the fol
ing described lumber:—
About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110,000 feet 3 " " "
" 7 000 feet 3½ " " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " " "
" 10 000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60 000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3 " " "
" 8 000 feet 4 " " "
" 20 000 feet ¾ " Poplar Boards.
This sale is well worthy the attention of Carri
makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seaso
lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, w
the privilege of 10,000 feet
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove t
purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 10t Depot of Washingto

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT P
PERTY.
On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commenc
at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auct
at the Government Warehouse, corner of FI
Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentuck
large lot of CLOTHING CAMP and GARRIS
EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:—
845 Great Coats,
825 Great Coat Straps,
88 prs Infy Trowsers,
84 prs M'td "
27 Flannel Shirts,
31 prs Drawers,
658 Woollen Blankets,
20 Rubber "
178 Rub'r Tent Ponchos,
3116 Knapsacks,
2378 Haversacks,
3340 Canteens,
874 Camp Kettles,
902 Mess Pans,
5420 Shelter Tents,
109 Bell Tents,
715 Common Tents,
1106 Wall Tents,
577 " " flies,
11 Sibley Tents,
561 Hospital Tents,
267 " " fli
Terms—Cash in United States Currency.
Property to be removed on day of sale, at ris
purchaser.
By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, D
Quartermaster.
J. H. BELCHER
8 3 10t Captain and A. Q.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGH
of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and
Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimn
from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves o
third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten ce
No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to a
part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AN
$2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wfm§ No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

BY ROSE TERRY.

Over the river on the hill
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go,
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And the mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of the street.

Over the river under the hill
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river's shore;
And in the road no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to tell the hours;
The marble doors are always shut;
You may not enter at hall or hut;
All the village lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing longs to go
Up to *that* home, from this below;
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, this answer fall—
"Patience, that village shall hold ye all!"

HE ALLITERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

Mr. George Wakemaa, a writer of more originality of conception than felicity of execution, as recently, in a paper magazinistic, printed a ery clever compilation of examples of alliteration, strung together upon a general thread of ub-comment. We use the word clever purosely, because the compilatory talent is usuly underrated, and because to string together n interesting and coherent piece of literary hosaic, peculiar tact, facility, and skill are bsolutely needed. To write brilliantly for a ouple of columns in a connected, logical ay, is comparatively easy—is, at least, asier for the majority of people than to catter the same brilliancy in little scintillatg rubies, amethysts, and jacinths of thought om comment to comment, modulating the olor of the gem to the color of the material commented upon; and thus it happens at, while of brilliant essayists we have many, brilliant paragraphists we have comparavely few—the fabrication of the paragraph alling into requisition a more minute skill than e fabrication of the essay. It is possible, in ct, to write a respectable essay more or less random, following somewhat vaguely the ope of a general idea; but to round a paraaph with completeness is like cutting and olishing a gem, a work of careful and minute anipulation—although in the former case the ork is one of mental, and in the other one of anual dexterity.

It is the felicity of this sub-comment which nbues a compilation, or even a novel, with terest, and it was for lack of this sort of coment that Simson's "History of the Gypsies," otwithstanding its material was gold, seemed ull and unscintillant as lead. The felicity of itorial comment—that which imparts efferescence and sparkle to a compilation—was tterly wanting, and the reader was left to grope s way through a dreary wilderness of facts, ithout the satisfaction of an occasionally ill-o'-the-wisp-like comment on the part of e editor, who, for the time, should have ayed the *role* of an entertaining companion, using us to forget the tedium of travel, rough explanation, witticism, and egotism, tered for no other reason than to amuse and tertain. This, however, Mr. Simson did not, d hence Mr. Simson's book was stupid, it should not have been, instead of being cid and sparkling—as it should have been. If friend takes us by the hand, and asks us to alk in a botanical garden of his own projecte, he is expected to explain to us all its pecurities, to descant luminously upon this point d that point; to call our attention to this ant and to that one—in short, to play, in every spect, that peculiar part for which modern alians evoke the services of a Cicero; and, in e manner, when a compiler so asks us, he is duty bound to explain the exact value of ery *objet de vertu* in his collection, and to see it that we walk not wearily through wilderesses of dreary and unintelligible details. Any mpilation which fails, in this respect, through uity or want of lucidness in editorial note d comment, is, to the extent that it so fails, upid, unreadable, and to be emphatically connned.

But to Mr. Wakeman's paper, whence we prose, first, some few excerpts at random, and, condly, a comment or two upon the general ib ect of alliteration. Attributing the collecon of the subjoined orthographies to Mr. Harave Jennings, Mr. Wakeman says:—

"Mr. Hargrave Jennings notices the many differt orthographies claimed for the name of Shakesare. The signature in the British Museum, he ys, is probably the real and correct one. Every an is supposed to know best how to spell his own me, and Shakespeare's spelling is "Shakspeare." e gives a collection of the forms of orthography at have been employed, thus:—

Chacsper,
Saxpere,
Saxspere,
Schackspere,
Sckakespeare,
Scnakespiere,
Schakespere,
Schakspare,
Sheckspeare,
Shackspere,
Shackspire,
Shagspere,
Shakespere,
Shakespear,
Shakespeere,
Shakesp.r,
Shakspear,
Shakespeyre,
Shakispere,
Shakspeare,
Shakespeare,
Shakspere,
Schakpere,
Schakesper,
Schakspeyr,
Shakuspeare,
Shaxper,
Shaxkespere,
Shakyspere,
Saakyspere,
Shkvsper,
Shaxper,
Shaxpere,
Shaxspere,
Shaxsper,
Shaxpeare."

Tangent upon the general topic of Billingsate, the author of "Tormenting the Alphabet" ontinues his illustrations:—

"These irregularities have given opportunity for any of these curious devices and humorous conits in language which have occupied even the reatest minds in moments of recreation. The arrically bad orthography of many of our funny riters is made possible by the inconsistencies of r alphabet. But some instances of natural funny d spelling are, perhaps, equal to any artificial es. It should be mentioned here that many of the stances cited in this paper, of cacography, and of her methods of tormenting the English alphabet, ve been in print before. They are, however, lected as the best illustrations in point, and as not o stale to go upon the present record. Here is a tter that was sent to an undertaker by an afflicted dower:—

"'Sir:—My waif is ded, and Wants to be berried morro. At Wunor klok. U nose wair to dig the ole—bi the side of my too Uther waifs—Let it be ep.'

"Here is one sent to a doctor:—

"'Cer:—Yole oblige me uf yole kum un ce me I v a Bad kowd am Hid in my Bow Hills an hev st my Happy Tight.'

"The following letter, received by a schoolmaster, as liable to be misunderstood:—

"'Sir:—As you are a man of noledge I intend to ter my son in your school.'

"The following bill was sent to a gentleman:—

aosafeda	1 50
atacinonimomagin	50
	2 00

Pade, Josef Jaxn.'

"The items of that bill are not apothecaries' artis, as might be supposed; but merely, 'A horse ha t day and a taking of him home again.'"

Alluding to the topic of the Palindrome, Mr. Vakeman has the following list of examples:—

"The palindrome, which is a line that reads alike ackward or forward, is difficult to construct in Engsh, but is common in Greek and Latin. One of the est is Adam's first observation to Eve:—'Madam, I'm dam.' Another is the story that Napoleon, when at t. Helena, being asked by an Englishman if he hought he could have sacked London, replied:—Able was I ere I saw Elba'—the best palindrome, robably, in the language. The following lacks ompleteness in two points:—'Lewd did I live & vil did I dwel.' A good Latin example is the lawyer's motto:—'*Si Nummi immunis.*' The following sentence is not only a palindrome, but extraordinary in other respects:—'*Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.*' This spells the same backward and forward; all the first letters of the words spell the first word; the second letters of the words spell the second word, and so on through the third, fourth, and fifth. The last letters spell the last word; the next to the last of each word spell the next word, and so on to the beginning.

"The Anagram has occupied a portentous place in literature. The wits and wiseacres of the olden times looked into the names of men and places for satires and for omens. Several astronomers have used anagrams to secure the credit of discoveries which they did not wish to reveal.

"Louis XIII retained in his service an anagrammatist, named Thomas Billon, with a pension of twelve hundred livres. Calvin calls himself by the anagrammatic name of Alcuinus, in the title of his 'Institutes,' printed at Strasburg.

"A placard bearing the following dialogue was once, in Rome, found pasted on a statue of the Pope:—'Query.—What ails the Pope? Answer.—Iumore (tumor). Q.—What's the cause of it? A.—Strike out the initial I—umore (moisture). Q.—What will be the consequence of it? A.—Strike out the initial U—More (he dies). Q.—When is it going to happen? A.—Strike out the initial M—ore (within a few hours). Q.—And who'll take his place? A.—Strike out the initial O—Re (the King.) Q.—Which King? A.—Strike out the initial R—E (Emanuele).'"

From discoursing upon these quips, and quirks, and quibbles of constructive syntax, Mr. Wakeman proceeds to consider the general topic of alliteration. He says:—

"Alliteration, though it may properly be considered in this article, is as really an effect by sound as by the similarity of letters. The throwing together of words that commence alike may cause us curious specimens of literature; but, when this art is used to accomplish the harmony of verses and sentences, it becomes one of the most effective graces of language. The best known specimen of alliteration is 'The Siege of Belgrade,' commencing

"'An Austrian army awfully arrayed.'

"The following sentence from Sir Thomas Browne illustrates how deftly similar sounds may be interwoven into prose to add to its harmony:—'Even that vulgar and tavern music which makes one man *merry*, another mad, strikes in me a *deep fit* of *devotion*, and a *profound contemplation* of the *first composer*.' Curran describes a politician as 'one who, buoyant by putrefaction, rises as he rots.' The sentence is made terrible by the antithesis and alliteration of the four last words. Many poets have cared more for studied arrangements and systematic distortion than for melody, and have made their lines monotonous with clumsy sequences of letters. Shakespeare ridicules these in *Love's Labor Lost*, where he makes 'Master Holofernes' say:—

"'I will something affect the letter, for it argues facility.
The playful princess pierced and pricked a pretty pleasing pricket.'

"A writer classes alliteration under two divisions—the vulgar and the subtle. He gives, as an instance of the vulgar, a quotation from *Tannhauser*:—

"'Creeps through a throbbing light that grows and glows
From glare to greater glare, until it gluts
And gulps him in.'

"And as an example of the subtle, the following quotation from Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' in which the sounds of *d* and *n* and *l* are most pleasantly interlinked, especially in the first couplet:—

"'Dip down upon the Northern shore,
Oh! sweet new year, delaying long;
Thou dost expectant Nature wrong
Delaying long; delay no more.'

"Alliteration is used by some universal instinct, and is to be found wherever language is found. There is no little of it in poetry. Proverbs and phrases are full of it. Advertisers, always delicately sensitive to popular instincts, and blood-and-thunder novelists and dramatists, almost equally so, are constantly using it in newspapers and on book-covers and board fences. And, if we are to believe that Coleridge wrote the greater part of "Kubla Khan" in a dream, then it may be produced along with rhyme and versification even in dreams; for the opening of that poem owes much of its beauty to its assonance and alliteration:—

"'In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea.'"

It is no part of our purpose to comment *in extenso* upon Mr. Wakeman's paper, but merely to add that which he has omitted, viz.—a definition of the alliterative principle. Alliteration serves three purposes in composition:—

1. To imbue a proposition or a proverb with epigrammatic point.
2. To impart piquancy of flavor to what might otherwise be stale, by modulating the sound to the sense, both in poetry and prose.
3. To imbue rhythm with subtle and wonderfully deft and effective undercurrents of music.

In principle, alliteration is no more than an unusual application of the rhythmical idea, and arises out of the universal instinct of man to subdue language unto music.

—The fine vineyards of Pomard, in France, have been severely ravaged by hail. The losses are more than a million francs. Sauzielles, Pezorolles, and the districts of Mouches, Boucherolles, and the great and little Epenots have equally suffered. It is alleged that at least one-half of the finer wines will be lost.

—The London police report that in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas last, there were 846 men and 137 women in the metropolitan police district on the police register as license-holders under the Penal Servitude act. How many of these were "Bob Brierlys" is not stated.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
June 29, Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased
" 30, Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A PICHON, deceased.
" 30, A. H. Warthman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD, deceased
" 30, Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased.
" 30, Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased
" 3, Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased
" 5, Henry M. Dechert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7, William B. Robbins, administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD, deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel G. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Presley Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S TAYLOR, deceased.
" 14, Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE, deceased
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased
" 24, Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, deceased
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, Etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Enen, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI, deceased
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.
7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
F. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1866. 7 6 6t*

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

N O T I C E.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied or railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands railways rails bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations depots, depot grounds, works masonry, and other superstructure real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights liberties privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅝ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A pages 363-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859 in mortgage book E, page 177 etc, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order one day after the date thereof with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas it was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described or any part thereof at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will on the 7th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees west thirty nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.
HAMILTON SPENCER, Trustee.
6 29 10t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

NEW ROUTE.
Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,
VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY.
NOW OPEN THROUGH TO
FRANKFORD,
HARROWGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY
Cars running regularly on short time. 7 30 mwf6t

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$85 000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,026,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies. $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 956 89 Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630·13

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooks,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162 308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11 467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Advisor.
7 27§

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Ferrine, No. 1128 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 73 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 1 9 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Weling, on Second and Quarry street.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
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SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP of which we have already sold considerable quantities as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

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N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

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JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

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And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.
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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE."
For Gonorrhœa, and all Diseases Arising from Youthful Indiscretion.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Syphilis, Etc.

For Syphilis the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1·25 per bottle.

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Is, in case of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

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NEEDLES'
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CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
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Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
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SCHOOLFIELD'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILL

Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and his
GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS
Are the best remedy for all Diseases of the Stomach and Liver.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
10 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL.

EUROPE.

NEWS TO TUESDAY EVENING.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Return of the King of Prussia to Berlin—Congratulatory Address—Reply of the King.

LONDON, August 6.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The municipal authorities presented him a congratulatory address, in reply to which the King expressed his thanks, and pointed out that Prussia had drawn the sword not only for her own independence, but for the reorganization of Germany. The first, said the King, has been achieved; the second may, by the help of God, also be obtained. Everything promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honorable and lasting peace is imminent.

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE KING.

The King in person opened the Prussian Chambers yesterday. The following is his speech in full:—

"Illustrious, noble, and loyal Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:—Now that you are assembled around me, the representatives of the country, my heart impels me to express, first of all, from this place, my own and my people's thanks for God's gracious goodness, which has assisted Prussia amidst heavy but successful sacrifices, not only in averting from our frontiers the dangers of hostilities, but enabling the army of the country by a rapid victory to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame, and to smooth a course for the natural developments of Germany, accompanied by the visible blessing of God.

"The best of the nation capable of bearing arms enthusiastically obeyed the summons to the sacred struggle for independence and the fatherland. Our heroic army, supported by a few but faithful allies, advanced from success to success, from victory to victory, in the east as in the west. Much precious blood has been spilled; this country mourns the loss of many brave men, who died heroes in the flush of triumph. Our standard waved along a line extending from the Carpathians to the Rhine. It will be for the Government and the representatives of the people, in united co-operation, to bring to maturity the fruit that must be gathered from these sanguinary seeds, and prevent their being scattered in vain.

"Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:—My Government is able to look with satisfaction upon the financial position of the State. Careful foresight and conscientious economy have placed us in a position to overcome the great financial difficulties which have resulted, as a natural consequence, from the circumstances of the present time.

"Although a material outlay was imposed upon the Treasury during recent years, by the war with Denmark, it has been found possible to meet the expenses hitherto incurred in the present war from the State revenue and existing balances, without imposing any other burden upon the country than that of furnishing supplies in kind for war purposes, that it is bound to provide by law.

"I hope, most assuredly, that the means required for the successful termination of the war and payment of supplies in kind, while maintaining order and security in finance will be readily granted by you. An agreement could be made with the representatives as to the settlement of the budget, which has not been able to be effected during the last few years.

"The State outlay incurred during this period is, therefore, destitute of that legal basis which I again acknowledge the budget can alone reach through the law, by which means the Constitution of '99 ordains that it is an annuity agreed upon between my Government and the two Houses of the Diet.

"Although my Government has nevertheless carried on the budget for several years without a legal basis, this has only been done after conscientious examination, and with correctness, in accordance with the Diet, that the contract of administration, the fulfilment of legal obligations towards public creditors, and efficiently the maintenance of the army and State establishment, were questions vital to the existence of the State, and that the course adopted, therefore, became one of those inevitable necessities which, in the interest of the country, a Government must not hesitate to adopt.

"I trust that the recent events will, in so far, contribute to effect an indispensable understanding that indemnity for our having carried on the administration without a law regulating the budget, application for which will be made to the representatives, will be granted to my Government, and the hitherto existing conflict be thereby finally and the more securely brought to a conclusion, as it may be expected that the political condition of the fatherland will admit of an extension of the frontiers of the State and the establishment of a United Federal army, under the leadership of Prussia—costs which will be borne by all the members of the Confederation.

"The bills required in this respect for the convocation of a popular representative Federal State, will be laid before the Diet without delay.

"Gentlemen, you know that our fatherland feels the high importance of the moment that brings me once more among you. May Providence bless Prussia as graciously in the future as it has visibly blessed the immediate past. May God grant it."

PRUSSIA DECLINES A SECOND CONGRESS.

Prussia has positively declined the proposals of Russia for a Congress of the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna.

RECEPTION OF KING WILHELM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, August 6.—The first sitting of the Chambers was held to-day. The members rose and cheered the King and the Prussian victories. Count Stolberg was elected President of the Upper House.

REPUBLICANS ARRESTED IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, August 6.—Several political arrests have been made by the military here to-day, and in other parts of Hungary.

PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

DRESDEN, August 7.—Peace negotiations are about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony.

PEACE CONGRESS AT PRAGUE—WAR MAY BE CONTINUED IN THE TYROL.

VIENNA, August 6.—It is expected that a definitive treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries at Prague. Italy is not included.

If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be renewed.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 6.—The Italian and Austrian Generals met at Cormono, in Austria, to negotiate. France takes no part in the pending armistice. Austria and Italy, if it can be arranged, will hold a separate peace conference, with the concurrence of France, and it will probably meet at Paris.

From St. Petersburg in a Day.

Preparations to Receive the "Miantonomah"—A Whole Squadron to do the Honors—Advances in Favor of the South German States.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 7.—There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet has gone to Helsingfors to meet it. Some of the Russian bankers have advanced 30,000,000 francs to complete the railroad from Koslar to Morschauskren.

Renewed efforts are being made to obtain the intervention of Russia with Prussia in behalf of the south German States. The Czar has entered into no arrangement relative to the question as yet.

Miscellaneous.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH SAILS FOR CHERBOURG.

LONDON, August 7.—The *Colorado*, Admiral Goldsborough's flagship, from Lisbon, arrived at Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg.

JEM MACE STILL CHAMPION OF THE ENGLISH P. R.

LONDON, August 7.—The yacht *Frolic* sailed with the prize-fighters Mace and Goss on board. They fought for $2000. Mace won in twenty-one rounds.

Latest Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, August 7, Evening.—Sales of Cotton to-day 7000 bales, the market being flat.

LONDON, August 7, Evening.—Consols closed at 87⅞ for money. The last sales of Five-twenties to-day were at 68⅜; Illinois Central Railroad, 75½.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

THE CABLE—HOW THE NEWS OF ITS SUCCESS WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of July 28 says:—

"The Houses of Parliament and the leading London clubs were apprised of the successful landing of the Atlantic cable at dinner-time last evening. The telegraphic *affiche* reporting the proceedings in Parliament, and by means of which members are kept informed every quarter of an hour as to what is actually taking place in the House, contained this postscript:—'The Atlantic cable is landed; all going well.' The intelligence rapidly spread, and before 10 o'clock it was known all over the town that the success of the expedition is a substantial and incontrovertible fact. In spite of special correspondence, frequent comment, and elaborate explanations, the public have been slow to believe in the approaching fulfilment of the promises and prognostications of the last ten years. Hence the news of last evening occasioned almost as much excitement and surprise as if it were not the rational sequence to what was already known.

"That the cable was going on well, and that the *Great Eastern* was performing her allotted task successfully, had been accepted readily enough; but that communication was actually established, and that to-day's American news might be expected in a few hours, seemed to strike all hearers as a startling and unexpected novelty.

"It may, perhaps, save some confusion of ideas if we again state that the original Atlantic Telegraph Company has a comparatively remote interest in the new cable, and that the words 'guaranteed eight per cent.' must not be taken too literally. The real Atlantic Telegraph preference shares are the £10 ones of the Anglo-American Company, and the holders of these are guaranteed more than twenty per cent. before the Atlantic Telegraph shareholders receive a penny. If it should happen that the first year's earnings of the cable do not exceed £12,000—an improbable contingency—the whole of that sum will be divided among the holders of Anglo-American stock. The paid up capital of the Anglo-American Company is £600,000. A further sum of £100,000 is to be handed over to the Construction Company when the line is opened; and for this £600,000, the first £125,000 earned each year by electrical communication between Europe and the United States is secured by charter to the shareholders of the Anglo-American Company. In other words, the latter's shares are Atlantic Telegraph preference ones, with a guarantee of twenty per cent."

A letter to the *Times*, from Valencia, says:—

"A continuous stream of applications is flowing day by day on Mr. Glass, offering almost any sums for priority of messages to America when the line is opened. Mr. Glass, the managing director of the Company, now seldom leaves the telegraph house at Foilhommerum, either night or day. Even during the very short interval of his absence every message and signal is brought to him, no matter at what time of the night. It is only fair to say, as what we hope may be the successful conclusion of this great enterprise, that from first to last the credit of its achievement is almost solely due to him. His energy, his organization, and not a little of his capital, have kept the various plans going, and if the Atlantic cable is laid this time Mr. Glass may fairly claim the chief honors of its success.

"In anticipation of its completion a great *fete* is preparing here for all the country people between this and even as far as Killarney, who may choose to come on the hospitable invitation offered to all around. The Knight of Kerry and Mr. Glass are to be the entertainers. Fireworks and illuminations have arrived from Dublin, and everything seems to promise a grand gala day and night to commemorate the successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1866."

A Liverpool letter of July 28th says:—

"I presume you will know as much about the Atlantic cable as we do long before you get this; but I nevertheless, in case of accident, report the fact that the shore end was landed at Newfoundland on the 27th; that messages of congratulation passed rapidly between Ireland and Newfoundland; that insulation and continuity were perfect; and that the speed of transmission had much increased since the surplus cable had been cut off."

Even at this date there are some people who assert the cable is a myth, and that the despatches reported to have passed along the wires are utterly bogus. The following may, perhaps, convince them:—

Valentia telegram (July 28) to London Times.

"Following telegram received from Newfoundland:—

"'GOOCH TO GLASS.

"'Our shore end has just been laid, and a most perfect cable, under God's blessing, completes telegraphic communication between England and the continent of America. I cannot find words to express my deep sense of the untiring zeal and the earnest and cheerful manner in which every one on board, from the highest to the lowest, has performed the anxious and arduous duties they, in their several departments, have had to perform. Their untiring energy and watchful care night and day for the period of two weeks required to complete this work can only be fully understood and appreciated by any one who, like myself, has seen it. All have faithfully done their duty, and glory in their success, and join with me in hearty congratulations to our friends in England who have in various ways labored in carrying out this great work.'"

We find, on comparing the first telegram from London to the Associated Press here, that it is fully verified, with the exception of one or two verbal variations, as in the following quotation from a congratulatory cable article in the London *Times*, July 27th:—

Cable Version.	*As Actually Printed.*
"It is a great work—a glory of the age and nations; and they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race."	"It is a great work—a glory to our age and nation; and the men who have achieved it deserve to be honored among the benefactors of their race."

As might be expected, the stock of the company has rapidly appreciated in the London market, in view of the success of the enterprise. Prices are quoted at 2¼ per cent. higher, closing at 12¼. Preference shares are still about 4, or 1 per cent. discount.

Queen Emma's Mission to England a Failure.

The London *Nonconformist* says concerning the recent visit of Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands to England:—"The Queen's mission to the High Churchmen of England has been a failure. Under the highest Episcopal and aristocratic patronage, she has attended meetings, public and private, in all parts of England. The Bishop of Oxford has been a Peter the Hermit for her sake, and here, there, and everywhere, has enlarged on the claim of the Sandwich Islands to the support of the High Churchmen. Her Majesty has been away from her country more than a year; her expenses must have been very considerable, yet the whole amount collected for her has been only £5000, in addition to another £5000 towards a memorial cathedral.

"The *John Bull* still hopes, 'even at the eleventh hour,' that she will not be compelled to believe that the English people are given to words rather than to actions; but the fact is, that her Majesty has fallen in with the wrong class of English people. That is all. We are sorry, but we are not surprised."

The Armistice in Europe.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH STATEMENT.

The following appears in the Paris *Moniteur du Soir*:—

"The conciliatory efforts of the French cabinet have produced a first result—the belligerent powers consent to the conclusion of an armistice and the opening of negotiations for peace. The conditions on which his Majesty's Government offered its good offices are now perfectly well known. Austria had decided to abandon Venetia, and thus the subject-matter of the contest for which Italy took up arms was removed. On the other hand, Prussia had obtained such important and rapid advantages both in the north and south, that the moment came for appealing to the pacific sentiments of the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Florence. The French Government relied upon the influence of its counsels, and the spirit of moderation of the three Cabinets to attain the object it had in view; and its expectation has not been disappointed. France will continue the part of a friendly mediator in the deliberations now about to be opened, and she will continue to employ her influence to facilitate the work of pacification to which she has convened the belligerents. It was only after painful hesitation that Austria accepted bases of peace involving her expulsion from the Germanic Confederation; the souvenirs connecting this power with Germany are indeed the oldest in her history. However, if we may judge from the language of the Austrian press, the feeling of regret caused by this sacrifice has not been equally strong in all the provinces of the empire.

"For many years past there has been much difference of opinion as to the proper share of the German element in the Austrian Government. That element has hitherto preponderated in the constitutional organism of Austria, but it is not predominant, if we consider the extent of its territory and the composition of its population. The Austrian Government has itself admitted that, in order to strengthen its internal authority, and establish a real cohesion between so many peoples of various nationalities, it was necessary to adopt the idea of a just equilibrium; and the work of conciliation in Hungary undertaken by the present ministry has this precise object. Taking these grounds, several organs of opinion think that Austria should seek within herself for conditions of strength and prosperity; and that when less occupied with the affairs of Germany, and relieved from the costly burden of Venice, she will be freer to develope the immense resources contained in most of the eastern provinces of her empire.

"It is moreover known that the project of reform lately presented to the Diet of Prussia, while implying the rupture of existing ties between Austria and Germany, leave a door open for new relations in the future. It results, besides, from a conversation which M. de Bismark had at Brunn with an old member of the Austrian Reichsrath, and which is at this moment the theme of so much discussion at Vienna, that the Court of Prussia is not opposed in principle to reciprocal treaties between Austria and the Governments of Southern Germany."

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, July 27, 1866.

The *situation* is in no way modified. *The armistice of five days expires to-day*; it is likely that it will be lengthened to five days more. The belligerents do not seem to be able to put their horses' heads together. Italy, no doubt at the instigation of Prussia, is putting every obstacle in the way of an arrangement. Prince Napoleon is still at the headquarters of his father-in-law, and is doing all he can to counteract the influence of Prussia.

Italy is most desirous of carrying on the war, and of getting Tyrol and Istria. Napoleon III is very much put out, as he finds he cannot have it all his own way.

The *Moniteur*, from being very loquacious, has now become most taciturn.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT LISSA.

The Italian fleet, which has been lying inactive for so many months in the waters of the Adriatic, and from which so much had been expected, has not fared better than the land forces of Victor Emanuel, as it was completely beaten a few days ago by an Austrian fleet inferior in number, off Lissa, a strongly fortified town on the coast of Dalmatia. The Italians lost two ships, the *Re d'Italia* and a common boat, the crew of the latter preferring to blow up the vessel to surrendering to the Austrians. The Italian Admiral Persano found his fleet so crippled that he was obliged to retire to Ancona for repairs. However, all Italian papers which we have hitherto seen claim the victory for Italy, and several towns illuminated to celebrate the event.

ADMIRAL PERSANO,

we hear, was so dispirited at the loss of the *Re d'Italia*, a very fine iron-clad, that he attempted to lay violent hands on himself. He also had many other subjects of vexation, as when the fleet was about to put to sea several of the English engine men refused to work, saying they had been engaged to instruct the Italians, and not to go to war.

DEATH OF DEPUTY BOGGIO.

The well-known orator, journalist, barrister, and member of Parliament, who happened to be on the *Palestro* as Government Commissioner, shared the fate of the rest of the crew. Signor Boggio was the illegitimate brother of the late Count Cavour, to whom he bore a most striking likeness. The deceased deputy was drowned in the waters of that Adriatic from which he was so desirous of driving away the Austrians.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE GARIBALDINI.

The soldiers of Garibaldi, for the most part mere youths, have been advancing foot by foot in the Tyrol, which is poorly defended, as the Austrians have been obliged to concentrate all their available forces on the banks of the Danube; therefore the defense of the Tyrol may be called a *pro forma* one. All accounts from Italy agree in stating that the great patriot

GARIBALDI IS DYING.

The hero of Varese is now but the shadow of himself. He still suffers acutely from the wound received at Aspromonte in 1862, and it is the opinion of the medical men in attendance on the General that his days are numbered. Menotti Garibaldi, his son, was a few days ago slightly wounded, but it appears that he is in a fair way of recovery.

ATROCITIES OF THE PRUSSIANS IN FRANKFORT.

The indignation of all Europe has by this time been aroused by the conduct of Generals von Falkenstein and Manteuffel towards the inoffensive inhabitants of the free town of Frankfort-on-the-Main. General von Falkenstein began by levying the sum of 6,000,000 of florins. Having been named Governor of Bohemia, the first act of his successor was to visit the city with another war contribution of 25,000,000 of florins, forming a total of 75,000,000 of francs, for a city which has not more than 70,000 inhabitants. What a joyful prospect for the future! "There is not such a sum in the city," said the two Senators who have accepted the functions of Civil Commissioners. "I do not insist absolutely in being paid in hard cash. There are good signatures in Frankfort; I will take bills." "Your Excellency, it it is impossible!" "Do not pronounce that word for you will draw on your city the horrors of pillage." This short but memorable conversation took place on the 20th of July, in the year of our Lord 1866. The Commissioners set to work. They had a meeting, at the Chamber of Commerce, of the principal bankers, and submitted to them the new demands of the Prussian occupation. A deputation, composed of Messrs. de Rothschild, Grunelius, and De Neville, was sent to General von Manteuffel. They obtained the same reply as before. The General said to them: "What matters, if you call a second Duke of Alba?" Latest accounts from Frankfort do not tell us if the money had been paid. Formerly the axiom was, *Portius mori quam fœdari*.

The Jews of Frankfort *"ont change tout cela;"* they say now-a-days, "Rather die than pay." Telegrams from Berlin assert that it is more than likely that the Prussian Government will disavow the conduct of its generals. The philosopher Tousnel was right when he said, "The Jews are the kings of the earth."

The history of Frankfort is one of the most curious episodes of the present war.

En attendant, negotiations are still going on. The *Preussischer-Staats-Anzeiges* of Berlin gives us the items of the preliminaries of peace, which are as follows:—

1. Prussia to reconstruct a Confederation of the North.
2. Exclusion of Austria from the Confederation.
3. The north of Schleswig to return to Denmark.
4. Prussia to keep the Elbe Duchies.
5. Hesse to be partly annexed to Prussia.

THE FALL OF AUSTRIA,

to which the Emperor Franz Joseph has given his consent has caused general indignation in Vienna and throughout Austria generally. The press is unanimous in condemning the shameful peace which has been concluded with Prussia. However, the Hapsburgs are too old to learn.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

The capital of England has for the last few days been the scene of constant riot and disorder. The Reform meetings which were to have taken place in Hyde Park were prevented by the authorities, and the consequence was a combat between the police and the people, who did great damage in the Park, tearing down the rails and destroying the trees.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF.

The majority of the Parisian theatres are at present closed, on account of the heat, or because the *ideese*, who for the most part support such places of amusement, are now out of town.

The Sensationalists have this week had an opportunity of satisfying their morbid taste of the horrible. I regret to state that thousands of well dressed persons were present at the execution of the wholesale woman murderer, Philippe, which took place some days back. On the Place de la Roquette, at 6 o'clock A. M., many had taken their stations to see this horrible spectacle the night before. At half-past 5 the prisoner was awakened, and the usual preparations as to dress gone through.

He then drank a glass of cordial. Upon being asked if he had any revelation to make, he said, "*Nothing*; I only committed the crimes for which I am committed." He then heard mass, and afterwards requested the chaplain to write to his father and inform him he had died a Christian. He marched to the scaffold with firmness, and in a few seconds had ceased to exist. Contrary to what takes place generally, the crowd uttered no threats or cries after the fall of the fatal knife, although the popular song of

"C'est bien fait
Fallait pas qu'y a'lle,"

was frequently heard between midnight and the evening of the execution.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera reports from Amiens, lately visited by the Empress, do not indicate much amelioration, as on Sunday there were thirty and on Monday forty deaths.

At the late visit of the Empress to the capital of Picardy, her Majesty, when at the Hospital, approached the bedside of a patient of the name of Dementier, a workmen, and spoke some consoling words to him, which seemed to revive him, and for some days the medical men had hopes of saving him; but his strength failed, and he has just succumbed.

Before his death he called the Sister of Mercy to his bedside, and taking from under his pillow a purse, put it into her hand, saying, "Sister, here are ninety francs, all I possess in the world; if I do not recover send them to the good Empress; let her give it to the poor or to the *Orphelins du Prince Imperial* as a token of gratitude from poor Dementier." The Sister of Mercy has just fulfilled the wishes of the dying workman.

TWO IMMORTALS ON THEIR DEATH-BEDS.

Both Monsieur Villemain and Monsieur de Montalembert, the ultra-montane legitimists, are at the present moment lying at death's door. The former met with an accident by a fall in his library, when trying to get at a book beyond his reach. The health of the latter has for many months caused much uneasiness to his friends.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion.......... 6·00 A. M.
Mail.......... 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.......... 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).......... 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.......... 4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.......... 5·18 P. M.
Mail.......... 4·45 P. M.
Freight.......... 11·33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).......... 7·06 A. M.
Accommodation.......... 5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.......... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.......... 6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street.......... 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield.......... 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 330 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2·00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express due 7·00.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8·22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIE

Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLIN.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES
HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES
6 14 thsm2m

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.
NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND
BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHALWS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
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WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
2 8 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 11m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $100. The parents widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1·60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East India merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 305½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

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ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
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3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
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6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
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Office, No. 524 WALNUT street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7·25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24